

Nakasone Seeks Ethics Accord In Bid to Restore Party Unity

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, struggling to keep his position, sought agreement Friday from his colleagues on a political ethics formula that would restore party unity after the election defeat Sunday.

Mr. Nakasone met with party leaders, some of whom pressured him to devise a plan to reduce the influence of his ally, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who has been convicted of bribery but remains a powerful political force.

Needing every vote he can muster to retain his job and keep his party in control of government, Mr. Nakasone is scheduled to make public Saturday his plan for dealing with political corruption.

"Mr. Nakasone said Friday only that he and the other leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party had worked "to create a comprehensive view" on the political ethics question."

Some news accounts hinted that a compromise had been reached in general terms and that Mr. Nakasone's statement would state a goal of insulating the party against influence by corrupt politicians.

[After the meeting, Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister and a leading opponent of Mr. Tanaka, said at a press conference that "things are heading toward a settlement," Reuters reported.]

Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, one of the most outspoken critics of Mr. Nakasone, said he told Mr. Nakasone that "he must humbly accept the judgment of the voters and admit his responsibility."



Takeo Fukuda

for it." United Press International reported.]

The Japan Broadcasting Co. reported that Mr. Nakasone's statement Saturday would call for excluding someone outside the party from dominating its affairs, particularly headed by Toshio Komoto.

Mr. Nakasone has apologized for the election losses but has made it clear that he will not resign to take responsibility for them as is sometimes the practice in Japanese politics.

His critics accuse him of having taken the issue of political ethics too lightly. During the campaign he once referred to the talk of ethical problems as no more than the noise of crickets.

He said he believed Mr. Nakasone "understands my point of view" but said he was waiting to see

the final wording of the prime minister's statement before calling the affair settled.

If party harmony is not restored by next week, Mr. Nakasone could be ejected from the prime minister's office and Liberal Democratic Party control of the parliament could be jeopardized.

The conservative party was deeply split by the election results Sunday that showed it had lost 36 seats in the lower house, leaving it capable of organizing the chamber only with the assistance of some independent conservatives.

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Mr. Tanaka was convicted Oct. 12 of bribery in the Lockheed scandal and his subsequent refusal to resign from parliament triggered the special election. Mr. Tanaka was re-elected in a landslide.

If Mr. Nakasone does not make some move seemingly to curb Mr. Tanaka's influence, he may lose the support of Mr. Fukuda and a faction headed by Toshio Komoto.

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A WEARY PILGRIM — As Pope John Paul II addressed Vatican workers Friday, one employee's daughter rested on the altar steps. Also Friday, the pontiff called on world leaders to abandon their "war mentality" and take measures to ensure peace. Page 2.

Year-End Meetings May Clarify Andropov's Status as Leader

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Two meetings next week are expected to clarify the uncertainties that have surrounded the leadership of Yuri V. Andropov since he fell ill and disappeared from public view more than four months ago.

East European sources here have been saying in recent days that Mr. Andropov is sure to appear at a plenary meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee that is likely to begin in closed session Monday or Tuesday.

The sources have been less emphatic about the meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal legislature, which is scheduled to convene in public session Wednesday.

The meetings are semiautomatic affairs that are usually held in November and invariably seen as the end of the year. There is little doubt that Mr. Andropov's illness was the cause of the delay.

When the date for the Supreme Soviet was finally set late last month, the Kremlin seemed to have concluded that Mr. Andropov, who combines his function as party leader with that of chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, was either too ill to have any prospect of attending or recovering sufficiently well to be able to plan a year-end return to public view.

In normal circumstances the attendance of the party leader would be considered obligatory at both sessions, but Mr. Andropov's continuing absence from other political occasions that would normally command his attendance have fostered doubts about his plans.

He failed to meet the visiting Finnish prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, earlier in the month, and two Soviet astronauts who returned from a 150-day flight fraught with technical problems were honored in the capital by lesser political officials.

One thing that seems clear is that the party leader's illness has involved more than a cold.

Reports that he is a diabetic and suffers from kidney disease began circulating shortly after he became party leader last year, and several diplomats were told that a three-week absence this year was caused by hospital treatment for kidney complications.

The composition of the motorcade is similar to that regularly used by Mr. Brezhnev when he was party leader. While curtained windows make it impossible to identify passengers, some diplomats have

taken the motorcade as evidence that Mr. Andropov is back at work.

Two East European diplomats have reported that Mr. Andropov has resumed a light schedule that includes time in the Kremlin, but questions to Soviet officials on the matter have produced no clear replies.

The only official statement came at a news conference Dec. 5, when Leonid M. Zamyatin, a Kremlin spokesman, said Mr. Andropov was recovering from a cold and was managing in full measure party and state affairs.

A month ago, Armand Hammer, the U.S. businessman who met frequently with Leonid I. Brezhnev, is said to have been notified that a meeting with Mr. Andropov was possible. But Mr. Hammer ended a recent visit without an encounter.

In the meantime, Western embassies have continued to monitor the passage of a high-speed motorcade moving to and from the Kremlin in the morning and evening rush hours, along the route that leads from the city center to a special Kremlin hospital in the capital's suburbs.

During his last public appearance in late summer, the Soviet leader appeared to have lost a lot of weight. Western visitors who met

them, including a group of U.S. senators, reported that he appeared pale.

The credit Pravda heaped on Brezhnev, who had been barely mentioned in leadership speeches for months, was taken as some sort of a sign of a new assertiveness by Brezhnev loyalists whose prospects had dimmed under Mr. Andropov.

If he attends next week's sessions and appears relatively fit, he could make a considerable impact.

In his absence, and particularly after he failed to appear with other leaders for the annual parade through Red Square on Nov. 7, the principal day on the Soviet calendar, the political momentum had gathered over the summer dissipated rapidly.

The push for personnel changes in the bureaucracy, for economic change and for greater discipline slackened without his presence and a political climate similar to the one that prevailed in Mr. Brezhnev's last months began to develop.

A month ago, some Western diplomats saw signs that the party leader's position might be in jeopardy.

The keynote speech at the November celebrations by Grigori V. Romanov, a major Politburo figure, and a Pravda editorial marking the first anniversary of Brezhnev's death, both seemed to be lacking in depth.

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Norwegians Tangle With Aggressive, Outspoken U.S. Envoy

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

OSLO — The words and deeds of the U.S. ambassador to Norway, Mark Evans Austad, have made his two-year tenure in this generally placid land a cause célèbre.

Mr. Austad has tangled with the leader of the opposition Labor Party — "a very tough little gal," he calls her — student groups, a local council, Norwegian television, newspapers and a startled woman in a northern town who summoned the police.

"Austad Strikes Again" headlined a newspaper the other day over Mr. Austad's observation to the authors of a new book on diplomacy that were he the Kremlin's "dictator" he would surely choose to invade neighboring Norway over, say, Afghanistan. He said NATO was the bulwark against certain Soviet occupation.

Mr. Austad is a 66-year-old former Washington broadcaster who served as President Gerald R. Ford's envoy in Finland. He had no special connection to Ronald Reagan.

He believes in being forthright in defense of the policies he represents.

"I don't see anything wrong with standing up for your country," he said in an interview. "I'm employed

by the United States. A professional diplomat might let it pass. But I really believe that if I can't speak out, I might as well stay home and write letters."

Mr. Austad speaks the language and spent time here in the 1930s as a Mormon missionary.

When the ambassador discovered that Norway had to send heart patients abroad for treatment, he organized a successful fund-raising drive to enable Norwegian cardiologists to visit the U.S. for training.

Mr. Austad has had seven bypass operations himself. But despite the condition, he travels around the country with a dedication that impresses Norwegian officials, especially compared to envoys who rarely leave the capital.

"You can sit at your desk, go to shindigs, and do your thing in the city," Mr. Austad said. "But the president appointed me ambassador to Norway, not Oslo. So I fly the American flag up and down the streets to the schools, meet the union people, speak to the Rotary Club. We blanket the town."

Such personal exuberance appears to be Mr. Austad's strongest suit. Most of his problems, on the other hand, stem from a zealous political style, what Norway's most important newspaper, *Aftenposten*, portrayed in an editorial as a mistaken readiness "to mix into the political debate of the country."

Earlier this year, Gro Harlem Brundtland, a former prime minister who is the leader of the Labor Party, which is still the largest party in parliament, questioned President Reagan's commitment to disarmament and said she did not know what his motives were.

Mr. Austad issued a statement saying the "U.S. government greatly regrets" Mrs. Brundtland's remarks, which he said amounted to an "attack on the personal integrity of the president."

Mrs. Brundtland said in an interview: "We don't major political pronouncements from the American ambassador. We listen to what is going on in Washington and don't need someone to interpret for us."

Mr. Austad concedes that his relations with Mrs. Brundtland have been difficult from the outset and contends that she has never forgiven Mr. Reagan for declining to see her during a Washington visit when she was running for re-election in 1981.

Norway's free-wheeling and often partisan press has clearly decided Mr. Austad makes good copy.

They need hardly have embellished the story of Mr. Austad's visit in September to Tromso in the north.

According to the embassy's account, after hosting a cocktail buffet, the ambassador went in the late evening to visit a local friend "to plan a salmon fishing

trip." A taxi took him to a similar but wrong address and Mr. Austad banged unsuccessfully on the door, thinking that the friend was in the sauna.

After looking in vain for a taxi, Mr. Austad returned and again beat on the door. By now, according to press accounts, it was 3 A.M. and the owner of the house was terrified at the bellowing and banging on the door. She called the police. They returned Mr. Austad to his hotel.

The incident is a painful one for Mr. Austad. He insists that it was an entirely innocent mishap, the fault of a misunderstanding.

"It was damn cold," he said. "I was in the middle of nowhere. They're lucky they didn't have a cadaver on their doorstep."

To Norwegians, the Tromso business is mainly amusing. "No gentleman is without error," said a civil servant who is an Austad fan.

What remains from all this is the issue of U.S. dignity.

"Most people like Austad as a person," an official said. "The danger is that he loses credibility by expressing his opinion so openly and about so many subjects."

WORLD BRIEFS

Bishop, Indians Arrive in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The government said Friday an American bishop and about 500 Nicaraguan Indian refugees crossed the border safely from a remote section of Nicaragua. Officials said the bishop was dead.

Amílcar Santamaría, director of Honduras's international press office and Bishop Salvador Schlaefler, 65, and the Miskito Indians had crossed the border in Mosquida province and reached the village of Rus Ri. Honduras. Mr. Santamaría and a Nicaraguan rebel spokesman said 24 more Miskito were expected to reach Honduras soon.

Nicaragua's Sandinist government said Thursday that it had informed that Bishop Schlaefler had been killed resisting U.S.-backed rebels. The Sandinistas said there were three other churchmen with the Schlaefler group, including another American, Wendelin Shaefer, 64. There was word about him Friday in Honduras.

Moscow Accuses Sweden of Espionage

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet news agency Tass accused Sweden of spying on Soviet military movements from special equipped reconnaissance planes.

The assertion appeared the same day as reports from Stockholm that two Soviet diplomats and another Soviet citizen had been asked to leave Sweden because they were "conducting operations incompatible with their official positions in Sweden," a euphemism for espionage. The Tass report made no mention of the three Russians.

Tass said that a program shown on Swedish television had provided evidence of the airborne surveillance and that data gathered on movements deep inside Soviet territory, in Poland and in Czechoslovakia were swapped with unidentified nations.

8 Charged in Guyana Assassination Plot

TORONTO (Reuters) — Seven Canadians and a U.S. citizen have been arrested and charged with offenses linked to an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government of Guyana, police said Friday.

Police said the Canadians planned to buy and pass arms to a 20-man team that was plotting to kill President Forbes Burnham of Guyana and key members of his cabinet.

A spokeswoman for Ontario provincial police said the suspects, who were not identified, were arrested on Wednesday and charged with conspiracy to possess prohibited weapons. She said the men were identified by undercover officers posing as criminals who sold them weapons and ammunition.

Algerian Panel Drops Several Leaders

ALGIERS (AP) — A one-time rival of President Chadli Bendjedid for the Algerian presidency, Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, has been dropped from the Central Committee of the ruling National Liberation Front Party, along with two ministers and several other leading politicians.

The action was taken Thursday at the end of an annual congress of the group, the country's only legal party. Observers said the move appeared to be related to a presidential election Jan. 12 in which Colonel Bendjedid will run unopposed. The election is expected to be followed by a cabinet shuffle in which ministers removed from the Central Committee will be dropped.

Colonel Yahiaoui, formerly the party coordinator, was Colonel Bendjedid's main rival for the presidency after the death of Houari Boumediene in 1979.

Head of U.S. Aviation Agency Resigns

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. Lynn Helms, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, resigned Friday, saying that it was time for him to return to the private sector.

President Ronald Reagan, in accepting the resignation, credited Mr. Helms with making U.S. airways "the safest and most efficient in the world." Mr. Helms directed the recovery of the U.S. air traffic system after 11,400 striking controllers were fired in August 1981.

Mr. Helms, 58, has been under investigation by the Transportation Department's ethics office in connection with allegations of irregular business activities before he joined the administration in April 1981.

J. Lynn Helms

For the Record

Fighters in Madrid found another two bodies in the gutted Alcalá 20 discotheque Thursday night, bringing the death toll in last Saturday's fire to 81, court officials said Friday. (UPI)

Owners of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat have reached a tentative agreement to sell the ailing newspaper to Jeffrey M. Glick, the magazine publisher said Thursday. (UPI)

The U.S. space agency delayed Friday the scheduled launching Jan. 30 of the next shuttle flight for four days until Feb. 3 to give engineers more time to investigate the failure of power units aboard the Columbia. (UPI)

Jeanne Sauvé, 61, a Canadian journalist and politician, was named Friday as the first woman governor general of Canada in an announcement from Buckingham Palace. She will succeed Edward Schreyer. (AP)

More than 200 people were killed and 300 injured in the earthquake that struck northwestern Guinea on Thursday morning, officials announced Friday. (AP)

At Christmas, Spain's Lottery Means Windfall to Thousands

(Continued from Page 1) him how to do it. The lottery has continued without interruption ever since, even throughout the Spanish Civil War.

In a three-hour ceremony at the lottery headquarters, the boys, dressed in blue uniforms with silver braid, stand beside two giant gold-painted tomobolas that emit tiny wooden balls.

In singsong soprano voices, the boys match up the prizes with the ticket numbers under the scrutiny of a rapt audience.

The monotony that inevitably sets in is relieved by flashes of a smash when a big prize comes up. Then the boys are swamped by photographers and the TV screens show only a wall of twisted microphones, backs and elbows.

Many Spaniards have their favorite lucky place to buy a ticket, which more often than not is a place that sold a winner a few years back. One number has won twice — 15640, in 1956 and 1978. It is much coveted.

In this particular Christmas season, Spain needs a lift. In recent years the country has seen a series of catastrophes, including two airplane crashes, a fire in a discotheque, a train wreck and a subway accident. The seemingly inescapable chain of misfortunes has put people on edge.

Officials are defensive, investigating claims of corruption and theft. In the mythology that surrounds the Spanish lottery, there is enough material for a generation of doctoral degrees in sociology. Antonio Gómez Gutiérrez, its director, sees it as something that is somehow inextricably connected with Christianity. He calculates that nearly every Spanish family is touched by it.

"People who don't play any other game of the year do now," he said. "It seems to represent Christ-

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Arafat Reportedly Plans Regrouping Of PLO, Cites 'Conspiracy at Tripoli'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Friday that he plans to reorganize the PLO after being forced out of Lebanon by Syrian-backed PLO insurgents, an Egyptian newspaper reported Friday after Mr. Arafat's talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

There will be a complete reorganization of all the establishments of the PLO in light of the Palestinian people's stand against the recent conspiracy at Tripoli," the newspaper Al-Ahram quoted Mr. Arafat as saying.

Mr. Arafat and 3,000 of his loyalists were reportedly heading toward North Yemen on Friday, a day after the PLO leader met with Mr. Mubarak. An additional 1,000 Palestinian guerrillas went to Iraq, Algeria and Tunisia.

According to Al-Ahram, Mr. Arafat said he would convene a meeting of the leadership of his El-Fatah faction, to be followed by sessions of the PLO's 15-member executive committee and its central council.

The newspaper said that the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile, would meet in Algiers in February. Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying he would not try to block representatives of PLO dissident groups from attending.

Mr. Arafat's two-hour meeting with Mr. Mubarak on Thursday was the first public contact between the Palestinian leader and a ranking Egyptian official since the PLO and 17 other Arab League members broke diplomatic relations with Egypt over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The United States, which for years has refused to talk directly to the PLO, called it a "dangerous deviation and a clear-cut treason," and demanded that Mr. Arafat be replaced as PLO chairman.

Khaled Fahoum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said Mr. Arafat: "has committed a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Palestine National Council" banning contact with Egypt.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, condemned the meeting and described it as "provocative." Libya's official news agency, JANA, said Friday.

Some opposition politicians in Israel reacted cautiously. Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that meeting would prove positive if it resulted in Egypt's convincing King Hussein of Jordan to represent the Palestinians at peace talks.

The Libyans' official news agency, JANA, said Friday.

Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, a moderate Palestinian, said: "The West Bank blessed Arafat's visit to Cairo. There is a near consensus of support."

Probe Into Beirut Deaths Faults Marine Command

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Defense Department commission that investigated the Oct. 23 terrorist bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut has concluded that serious failures in the chain of command contributed to the tragedy, administration officials familiar with the panel's report said.

The officials said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff met in executive session Thursday to review the report and consider what, if any, disciplinary steps should be taken against senior officers considered responsible for security of the Marine compound at Beirut International Airport. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger joined the service chiefs during part of Thursday's discussion, they said.

The truck-bomb attack killed 241 American servicemen.

A declassified version of the report, which was prepared by a special commission headed by former Admiral Robert L. Long, is being prepared for public release.

[The Pentagon said Friday that the declassified report would not be ready until next week. United Press International reported.]

One administration official said the report included "sharp criticism of officers in the European Command" who supervised the Marines.

The officials said they did not know whether General Kelley participated in the portion of Thursday's meeting of the service chiefs.

A report made public this week by the investigations subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee challenged the accuracy of information provided by General Kelley in congressional testimony last month.

Meanwhile, a group of 70 congressmen Thursday urged the House leadership to give top priority to reviewing U.S. military involvement in Lebanon when Congress reconvenes Jan. 23.

In a letter addressed to the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, the lawmakers said that the role of U.S. military forces in the area had changed during the last three months from "neutral peacekeepers to active participants in a civil conflict." The letter continued, "This is not the mission approved by Congress."

Congress and President Ronald Reagan compromised earlier this year on how long the Marines can remain in Lebanon. Congress authorized a maximum deployment of 18 months, effective from Oct. 12 when Mr. Reagan signed the bill. But as casualties have mounted, pressure has increased in Congress to shorten the stay.

Pope Pleads in Message Against 'War Mentality'

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II called on world leaders Friday to turn away from the worship of power and a war mentality so peace could be achieved in a world "imprisoned in a web of tensions."

"It is man who kills and not his sword, or in our day, his missiles," the pope said in a message to commemorate the Roman Catholic Church's annual World Peace Day on Jan. 1.

In his 16-page message, the pontiff said 1984 "presents itself everywhere full of questions and anxiety, but at the same time rich in hope and prospects."

He said the world is plagued by "implacable wars," "fanatical terrorism" and widespread violations of human rights.

And he warned that those who suppress "fundamental rights of the human person" will always be opposed by those who have "the courage to intercede for others who suffer" and who refuse to surrender in the face of injustice."

But he made it clear he was not blindly embracing pacifism. "The person who deeply desires peace rejects any kind of pacifism, which is cowardice or the simple preservation of tranquillity," John Paul said. "Peace must be won."

He said the "dreadful risks of the arms of massive destruction must lead to the working out of processes of cooperation and disarmament which will make war unthinkable."

"The contemporary world is, as it were, imprisoned in a web of tensions" between "what is commonly called East and West," he said in the document.

He condemned leaders who use political systems that enslave people in the name of progress and who "shut themselves up within a war mentality."

"Sometimes their unconditional attachment to these systems becomes a form of power worship, the worship of strength and wealth, a form of slavery that takes away

freedom from the leaders themselves," he said.

The pope also criticized rich countries that spend money for arms while ignoring the plight of underdeveloped nations.

He warned against ideological systems that manipulate people so that their passions are "carried away by a sense of racial supremacy, and by hatred of others" as well as "by the desire for power, pride."

He urged against the "present mentality of the powers that be."

Despite the threat of violence, Israel's Ministry of Tourism said about 12,000 pilgrims were expected on the Contemporary Christmas celebrations, up from 8,000 last year.

Paris Restaurant Explosion

The Associated Press

U.S. Army Drops Plan for More Troops; Reserve Units Will Get Additional Duties

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army has dropped a plan from early in the Reagan administration to increase its strength by about 100,000 soldiers and will not seek any increase in active-duty slots in fiscal 1985, unpublished budget documents show.

In place of its earlier ambitious plan, the army will add more duties to its reserves and National Guard, who will make up 51 percent of the "total army" by the end of the decade. It will also decrease the size of several divisions. These changes will allow the army to maintain its current strength of 780,000 while creating a new division and beefing up its forces trained for Third World and anti-terrorist combat.

The army's manpower switch is one of the largest adjustments to date in the administration's original plan to build up the military. The service had to cut back on manpower partly so it could continue to pay for the new weapons it has ordered. However, the new task has caused concern among some officials, who question whether the reserves can provide the needed combat support in a crisis.

The navy and air force, meanwhile, have not abandoned plans

for sharp increases in active-duty strength, despite having been rebuffed sharply by Congress this year. The navy wants an increase of 15,000 in fiscal 1985 and the air force wants 16,100 additional personnel, sources said Thursday.

The army told Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger in 1981 that it would need a force of 870,000 by 1987 to carry out all the

missions assigned to it, including being ready to fight in the Gulf. That goal has been scaled back during the past two years, because reserves are cheaper and have extraordinary political clout.

Edward Phiblin, deputy assistant secretary for reserve affairs, defended the reserves' ability to accomplish complicated tasks.

"It does take them more time to develop the expertise, because they do it part-time," he said. "But once having obtained it, it's a very strong force. It is an older force and it's an experienced force."

While many pilots in the air force reserves are highly trained men who fly commercial planes, the army reserves in the past have been less respected.

"On the ground, it's gotten very complicated," one official said. "And not too many people drive tanks in the civilian sector."

Even without assigning new missions to the reserves, the army hopes to free some manpower by converting several divisions of 16,000 to 18,000 troops into more mobile light divisions with as few as 10,000 troops. Army officials argue that light divisions, while less self-sufficient, could respond more quickly to crises in the Gulf and other potential trouble spots outside the army's traditional focus in central Europe.

Pentagon, Pressed to Curtail Spending, Seeks 5.5% Pay Increase for Military

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has decided to seek a 5.5-percent increase in pay for the military in fiscal 1985, deferring only slightly to pressure from the Office of Management and Budget for a lesser figure to help hold down its 1985 budget.

The military services had been pushing for a pay raise of 6 percent, while the budget director, David A. Stockman, recommended 4 percent, the same amount the military will receive in 1984. This week the Pentagon decided to calculate the raise at 5.5 percent in the budget it will send to the White House next month.

Officials cautioned that President Ronald Reagan may still adjust the figure up or down, and they said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger will continue pushing for a larger increase. "If he thought he could get 6.5, we would try for that," one aide said.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, and other administration officials have argued repeatedly that the volunteer army can succeed only if Congress provides appropriate wages and benefits. White House officials have replied that the military raise should not exceed by too much the raise that federal civilian employees will receive. That figure is now expected to be about 3.5 percent for the 1985 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, according to Pentagon officials.

Growth in California's Silicon Valley Brings Housing Crisis

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

SUNNYVALE, California — A young engineer was recently recruited by a major computer maker in California's Silicon Valley. His house back home in South Carolina was worth \$67,000, but the engineer and his wife could find nothing comparable near his new job here for much less than \$25,000 — far more than they could afford on his new salary of \$45,000.

As a result, his new employer must either subsidize the engineer's housing to the tune of \$25,000 over the next five years or risk losing him.

The case illustrates the growing housing crunch in this valley, which in recent years has become a cauldron of industrial innovation and given the United States an enormous technological lead in the growing world computer market. Many corporate and civic leaders are beginning to worry that mounting congestion and housing costs are contributing to the deterioration of the valley as a place to

create new ideas and to do business.

Already, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, Signetics and other leading companies have moved major operations to other places.

"The only people we can recruit are the ones who have already got family here," said Robert Nojice, a co-founder of Intel, a major maker of microprocessors and one of the largest employers in the valley. "The others tell us, 'If I move on there, I'll never be able to buy a house.' It is going to be difficult to find any significant numbers of new people into this valley."

The valley remains a vibrant center where small new high-technology ventures — about 100 in the past year — blossom like crocuses in the spring, and often wilt just as fast. With its mild climate and lush hills spotted with eucalyptus and palm trees, the area was long considered by young engineers to be the best place to work. Now, recruiters say, young people shun it.

The notion that Silicon Valley is running out of space is astonishing to old hands here. As recently as

1960, such towns as Sunnyvale, Mountain View, Los Altos, Cupertino, Santa Clara and San Jose were sleepy places mostly covered with apricot, cherry and plum orchards.

In Sunnyvale, the epicenter of the computer industry today, young people could once find plenty of summer work at the canneries. Today, the orchards have been replaced almost entirely by industrial parks and garden apartment complexes.

For all its industrial muscle, the valley is only a tiny patch of land between coastal mountains on the west and San Francisco Bay on the east. It is about 20 miles (32 kilometers) long, stretching roughly from Palo Alto — home of Stanford University, the seed of the innovative spirit here — to San Jose on the south.

It is home not only for the giants like Hewlett-Packard, Atari and Intel, but countless tiny ventures with such names as Logisticon, Abacus II and Drivetecc that occupy cheaply built warehouses and storefronts everywhere.

The growth, along with strict

land-use controls imposed by many towns, has driven up the cost of land and housing to the point that a fairly ordinary California ranch house can cost \$300,000 or more in desirable places such as Los Altos Hills, Portola Valley and Woodside, and it is hard to find even a 1,000-square-foot (90-square-meter) condominium in less desirable areas below \$175,000.

John A. Young is president of Hewlett-Packard and can afford to live almost anywhere he wants. But, in an interview, he recalled that when he got out of school in 1958 he bought a house in Los Altos for \$22,000. Today, he said, that house would be worth about \$250,000, more than a tenfold increase. Over the same period, he said, salaries for beginning engineers never tripled.

To help their new employees cope here, many companies have turned to Frank Patucci, president of Relocation Consultants in Mountain View. Mr. Patucci said housing costs in the valley were about twice those in, say, Atlanta, and 50 percent above those in the

Westchester County suburbs of New York, although, given the mild climate here, energy costs are lower.

Faced with overcrowding and traffic congestion that promises to worsen steadily, valley communities are — paradoxically at a time when most American cities are trying to attract more "high-tech" industry — saying "enough."

In Sunnyvale, for example, which has only 150 acres (60 hectares) of industrial-zoned land left, municipal leaders actively discourage new industry and try to make more land available for housing.

To promote affordable housing in the area, 16 Sunnyside companies recently joined with the Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce to create a "employer-assisted housing program." Under the plan, a company agrees to buy a certain number of units at a new condominium or other housing development. The developer gives a 10-percent discount to the company, which in turn sells it to employees.

All of this has begun to alter the character of life in the valley.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Traditional Yule For the Reagans

For those wondering how Ronald and Nancy Reagan plan to spend their holidays: They will spend Christmas Eve with their longtime friends Charles Z. and Mary Jane Wick at the Wicks' Watertown apartment.

The Reagans' usual Christmas Eve with Mr. Wick, who directs the U.S. Information Agency, and his wife include dinner, carol singing and an appearance by Santa Claus.

Christmas Day will be spent at the White House with Reagan family members and the Wicks.

On New Year's Eve, they

plan to attend a large black-tie party given by other longtime friends, the publisher Walter H. Annenberg and his wife, Lee, in Palm Springs, California.

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At the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention in Dallas next month, Mr. Bok plans to present a package of proposals aimed at tightening academic requirements for college athletes.

Critical of schools that enroll students of low academic potential and demand little of them academically, Mr. Bok says that "the heart of the matter is the quality of education,

or lack of it, given to thousands of athletes who, in turn, exert a powerful influence on countless others."

Mr. Bok heads a group formed under the auspices of the American Council on Education, an organization of colleges and secondary schools.

One of its proposals would bar students from intercollegiate sports in their freshman year unless they had received passing grades in at least 11 academic courses in high school.

Another would require college athletes to complete a certain number of courses each year toward an academic degree to remain eligible for varsity sports.

Colleges can set their own academic standards, Mr. Bok says, but it is difficult to tighten them unless other colleges do likewise.

"We expect to not only replicate what happens in New York, but to do it better," said Curtis McClinton, the District of Columbia's deputy mayor for economic development.

The city government and local businesses are co-sponsoring the event.

Capital Revelry Challenges New York

With openly expressed hopes of outstripping the traditional New Year's Eve revels in New York's Times Square, Washington will host a free downtown celebration complete with entertainment and the descent of a giant postage stamp from atop a restored old post office.

The falling stamp is an unabashed takeoff on the famous descending ball that rings out the old year in Times Square and that highlights what has become the die-hard national New Year's Eve party.

The stamp is to drop from the Romanesque clock tower of the Old Post Office Building, a landmark saved from the wrecker's ball and reopened in September as a shopping and restaurant complex.

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Senator Unveils A Screwed Tree

Billed as the world's most expensive Christmas tree, an evergreen decked with wrenches, screws, hammers and other hardware was unveiled in the Dirksen Senate Office Building this week.

The unusual trimmings were military spare parts, and the point of view by Senator William V. Roth Jr., chairman

of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, was to dramatize the high prices charged by military contractors.

Bought from hardware stores or manufacturers, the Delaware Republican said the parts dangling from his unusual tree would cost \$10,25. But at prices actually paid by the Pentagon or offered by military contractors, they would cost \$101,119.

Sample items hanging on the four-foot (1.2-meter) tree included a wrench offered to the U.S. Air Force for \$9,606, which Mr. Roth's sides bought commercially for 12 cents, and a bolt the navy agreed to buy at \$1,075, which Roth sides said was worth 67 cents.

"This is Christmas and a time to be jolly, a time to be happy and a time to be generous," said Mr. Roth. "The Pentagon has certainly been generous in some of its practices."

He said he would introduce legislation early next year to require more cost-consciousness in the Defense Department.

Notes on People

With Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher, set to take over the Chicago Sun-Times next month, Mike Royko, the popular Sun-Times columnist, announced Tuesday he would take an "indefinite" leave of absence.

Earlier, the syndicated Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, a Chicago institution for two decades, blasted Mr. Murdoch, whose newspapers in several countries are generally known for sensational stories and headlines.

"From what I've seen of Murdoch's newspapers in this country," Mr. Royko told a television interviewer, "no self-respecting fish would want to be wrapped in them."

They're very, very bad papers."

He also accused Marshall Field, currently co-owner of the Sun-Times, of "cowardice" for not selling to local people.

In its response, the Reagan administration was cautious.

Rob Austin, a spokesman for the Food and Nutrition Service, said that Mr. Kennedy's comments were "simply high political rhetoric in an election year."

Further, Mr. Austin said: "We are spending more money than ever before on food assistance. We are serving more people than ever before. The system is working."

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MAIS D'OR QUE N'EST PAS

Greening of the White House

Reagan Wants to Show He Cares About Environment

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is laying the groundwork for an election-year shift in the tone and substance of its approach to environmental issues, according to administration officials.

They said their goal is to convince voters that President Ronald Reagan has not neglected the enforcement of environmental protection laws, as public opinion polls have shown many people believe. The administration seeks to accomplish this by avoiding new controversies over the environment, while launching a few initiatives, such as trying to address the problem of acid rain.

"Reagan should be able to run on the environment," an official of his re-election campaign insisted. "He owes nothing to big business. He should tell them to clean up and pay for it."

Officials said the shift in tone largely in response to adverse reaction to the combative styles and pro-business policies of former Interior Secretary James G. Watt and the former Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Anne M. Burford, both of whom quit under pressure this year. White House officials are now looking to their successors, William P. Clark and William D. Ruckelshaus, to carry out the new approach.

"The change is almost automatic when you change from Burford to Ruckelshaus," said a senior White

House official. "You get more respect for environmental protection, more respect for scientific evidence and due process, and more respect for the political process."

The administration already has become less confrontational. Mr. Ruckelshaus has taken pains to cooperate with Congress and to consult with a wide variety of groups on different issues. Mr. Clark signaled a similar sensitivity two days after Mr. Reagan appointed him by inviting the heads of two large environmental groups to his office.

Officials said they are not certain what changes Mr. Clark may make in the substance of environmental policy, although he has begun making key personnel decisions.

In fact, changing the substance of environmental policy is proving more difficult than some White House officials had first thought. They had hoped earlier this year to make a major effort to combat acid rain as a showcase environmental initiative, but this has been delayed by internal disagreements.

Top administration officials have expressed doubt about whether Mr. Ruckelshaus can bridge splits in the administration and among regions of the country to achieve a consensus on how to control acid rain. Many scientists believe that acid rain is caused by the sulfur dioxide emissions from coal-burning power plants and factories, mostly in the Midwest, and that it is carried by winds to New England, where it damages lakes and wooded areas.

U.S. Agents Seize Laser Instruments, Put Concrete in Soviet-Bound Crates

Reuters

DENVER — U.S. Customs agents have seized a laser system bound for the Soviet Union, filled the crates with concrete and sent them on their way.

France Expels 3 Iranians, Closes Islamic Center

United Press International

PARIS — France closed the Iranian Islamic Center of Paris Friday and expelled three Iranian diplomats concerned with it in retaliation for the closing of two French institutions in Iran.

A Ministry of External Relations communiqué said: "The government, following the closing in recent months of the French Institute of Tehran and of the French Research Institute in Iran, decided to close the Iranian Islamic Center of Paris."

In the latest round of a campaign to stop the flow of Western technology to the Soviet Union, the agents said they intercepted advanced instruments at an airport here. Customs agents said the laser system is used for etching computer microchips that can measure nuclear explosions.

After the four crates were filled with concrete — and with a nasty note inserted — they were shipped to a Munich company, Sciencesure, and from there to the National Physics Institute in Moscow, the assistant U.S. attorney, Richard Spriggs, said.

The agents arrested Norman Coopersmith, 38, a British citizen with permanent resident status in the United States, and Bruce Adamski, 30, he said.

The arrests and confiscation of the equipment capped an investigation of the International Consulting Group Inc., an import-export business:

"It is one of the most complicated, divisive issues I have ever dealt with," Mr. Ruckelshaus said in a recent television interview. "There is debate on the science of it. There is debate on how you pay for it, how you administer it, what kind of control strategy you would have if you tried to impose it."

Meanwhile, the EPA is trying to move on other fronts:

• Mr. Ruckelshaus has reversed an earlier administration policy that slowed most efforts to use the \$1.6-billion "superfund" to clean up hazardous-waste sites. The EPA is now cleaning them up first and then negotiating with government and industry over the cost.

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William D. Ruckelshaus

U.S. Interior Chief Names Assistant, Revamps Agency

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William A. Clark, who was confirmed last month as secretary of the interior, has selected a new undersecretary, the No. 2 position in the department.

He has circulated a list of agency priorities for next year that places emphasis on cleaning up hazardous-waste dumps. Other priorities concern the problems of acid rain, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, and dioxin.

Despite this new approach, many environmental groups remain sharply critical of the administration's record, saying budget cuts continue to hamper environmental protection.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan's goal was not so much to respond to these critics, but rather to neutralize what opinion polls showed to be a broad-based negative reaction to the administration's environmental record.

In a Washington Post-ABC News poll last April, 55 percent of those questioned said the EPA was doing more to protect companies that are violating pollution laws than to enforce the anti-pollution laws. Only 18 percent said the EPA was doing more to enforce the laws; 27 percent had no opinion.

When asked about Mr. Reagan, those responding said by 50 to 26 percent that the president cares more about protecting the companies than about enforcing those laws.

White House officials, while eager for the president to make progress against acid rain in time to help change voters' minds before the 1984 election, said that until Mr. Reagan personally resolves the internal conflicts, little progress is likely.

Mr. Ruckelshaus took what some officials considered to be a modest set of acid rain options to a White House cabinet council meeting and was met by strong opposition from the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, who claimed that one of the options would cost \$6,000 for each pound (454 grams) of fish saved in Northern lakes.

Portugal Getting Road Funds

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community announced Friday grants totaling 3.78 million European currency units (\$3.06 million) to Portugal for road construction.

Mugabe Calls U.S. Aid Cut Objectionable

But He Says Zimbabwe Still Considers U.S. an Ally

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Friday that U.S. plans to cut its aid to Zimbabwe by nearly half were "extremely objectionable," but he said he still regarded the United States as a friend.

Mr. Mugabe said he was willing to accept cuts due to overall budgetary reductions in the foreign aid program. But he objected to statements from Washington that the \$35-million cut in aid was at least partly the result of Zimbabwe's recent condemnation of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and its abstention on a United Nations Security Council resolution deplored the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.

"We are not on sale" and will never be on sale to the highest bidder," Mr. Mugabe said at a press conference. "We treasure our sovereignty and independence, so much so that we would rather be without a single cent from any source if securing aid meant selling or compromising our sovereignty."

Despite fears that Mr. Mugabe



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, right, conducting a press conference Friday on cuts in U.S. assistance. At his side is Zimbabwe's information minister, Nathan Shamuyayira.

might angrily reject the remaining \$40-million program, which pays for housing, health, education and agricultural projects, his comments appeared restrained.

"We are a beneficiary, and whatever aid comes to us, provided it has no strings attached, we will accept," he said.

Mr. Mugabe also suggested that by cutting aid the United States was reneging on commitments made during a 1979 conference in London that led to an agreement on Zimbabwean independence and a new constitution.

The prime minister said his government would be forced to "review our position in that area" and might stop paying cash for land, using slowly maturing bonds instead. Such a move would be extremely unpopular among white landowners.

U.S. diplomats have argued in

the past that the United States has more than fulfilled its pledges to Zimbabwe. According to embassy figures, the United States by the end of next year will have provided at least \$74 million in aid since 1980 despite the new reduction.

South Africa Fights Limited Campaign Against Guerrillas in Southern Angola

Reuters

PRETORIA — South African forces are involved in a limited campaign in southern Angola

against guerrillas fighting for the independence of South-West Africa. General Constand Viljoen, the chief of the Defense Force, said in a statement Friday.

General Viljoen also said, in a later statement, that Angolan troops had killed five soldiers of the South-West Africa Territory Force near the strategic town of Cahama.

He said Angolan soldiers were increasingly interfering with South African operations against guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

South Africa's Defense Force and the South-West Africa Territory Force, with about 14,000 members, comprising mainly blacks, are integrated in command and basing.

The statements of heavy fighting in Angola were issued less than a week after Angola and SWAPO rejected South Africa's offer of the United Nations to withdraw its forces from Angola and put a 30-day cease-fire into effect. Cuban forces were removed from Angola. The Angolan government said the offer was a stalling tactic.

■ Captives to Be Freed

Angolan rebels said Friday that they would release all their foreign captives except Czechoslovaks to the International Red Cross as a goodwill gesture for Christmas. Reuters reported from Lisbon.

Two Canadian missionaries were released Friday, and informed

Senate Votes Down Decree In Argentina

By Kenneth Freed
Los Angeles Times Service

Buenos Aires — The Argentine Senate has voted to overturn an amnesty decree that was issued by the former military government in an attempt to forestall prosecution for the deaths and disappearances of thousands of people during the military's fight against subversion.

The Senate's unanimous vote Thursday followed similar action by the Chamber of Deputies last week. The measure quashing the amnesty decree now goes to President Raúl Alfonsín, who has pledged to sign it.

The end of the amnesty decree clears the way for trials of members of the armed forces, police and security agencies involved in the abduction and killing of 15,000 to 30,000 people from 1973 to mid-1982, the period during which Argentina was governed under a state of emergency.

The former military regime, which held power from March 24, 1976, to Dec. 10 this year, when Mr. Alfonsín's elected government took over, issued the decree Sept. 23 in the face of general popular disapproval.

In the political campaign then under way, every party promised to overturn the amnesty once civilian government was restored.

Private citizens, human rights groups and the Alfonsín government were acting in defiance of the amnesty decree even before Congress began formal deliberations on the move to abolish it.

Several suits have already been filed against individual military, police and security agents. In most cases judges refused to apply the amnesty bill. In some instances, even the military ignored the decree, arresting some of its own personnel for alleged human rights abuses.

Earlier this month, Mr. Alfonsín announced that he had ordered the supreme military council to try all nine members of the three military juntas that ruled Argentina from 1976 to 1982 for murder, torture and other offenses.

These trials will involve three former presidents. A fourth former military president is being tried in civilian court on charges connected with the disappearances of two Communist Party youth leaders.

The former military rulers had hoped that the new civilian government would follow past Argentine practice and allow laws issued by previous governments to remain in effect, even if they had been promulgated by extraconstitutional regimes.

Soviet-backed Vietnam invaded Cambodia to drive out the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot in December 1978 after a three-year reign of terror that left as many as three to four million people dead.

Vietnam annually launches a major dry-season drive against the guerrillas, but the Thai national security chief, Squadron Leader Prasong Sosnori, has said that this year's offensive would be the biggest since the 1978 invasion.

A Western relief official near Aranyaprathet said there was "a good deal of tension" among the 227,000 Cambodian refugees living in sprawling bamboo and thatch encampments along the border.

Khmer Rouge, Vietnamese Trade Fire

United Press International

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Cambodian guerrillas traded artillery fire Friday with Vietnamese forces massing near the Thai border for an all-out offensive, military officers said.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas said they fired mortars and 75mm recoilless guns at Vietnamese positions in Nikom Mak Hun, 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, 120 miles east of Bangkok.

Vietnamese troops retaliated with artillery fire and M-82 mortar shelling from heavily fortified positions, the guerrillas said. There was no word on casualties.

Representatives of the Khmer Rouge, one of the three main guerrilla forces fighting to oust 155,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, said they were raiding supply lines to blunt an anticipated major dry-season offensive.

Thai military intelligence sources said Vietnam was moving in troops, heavy artillery and Soviet-built T-54 tanks in preparation for a major offensive.

"This is an indication that the Vietnamese are preparing to wipe out the Khmer resistance forces all along the Thai border," a Thai military spokesman said.

The Khmer Rouge said that they

attacked Vietnamese positions near the Thai border town of Kok Saeng on Thursday while attempting to cut Highway 5, one of the main Vietnamese supply routes.

Intelligence sources said the Vietnamese were moving in additional artillery and redeploying large numbers of troops.

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Khmer Rouge, Vietnamese Trade Fire

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ARTS / LEISURE

Romantic Art Zooms in Paris

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — For the last 12 months or so an unprecedented upward swing has been affecting the prices of French Old Master paintings and drawings of the Neo-classical school, starting about 1780 and lasting about 50 years. More recently the inflationary movement has extended to the first Romantic wave represented by 18th-century artists such as Jean-Baptiste Greuze and Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun.

The latest outburst occurred at Drouot Dec. 17, when Antoine Ader conducted an auction that started with 30 Old Master drawings and paintings before going on to decorative art and furniture. From the beginning, works that would have been considered almost unsaleable three or four years ago, either due to condition or to their lack of pictorial merit, soared to surprising heights.

The first lot was a pleasing pastel self-portrait by Vigée-Lebrun. The young woman is seen head and shoulders, her body turned three-quarters with her face looking at the viewer. A contented, youthful smile plays on her lips. The costume, particularly the turban, points to a date around 1780-85, when the artist was in her late 20s. The pastel is of unquestionable documentary value. Sold by the painter's descendants, it is known to have been given by Vigée-Lebrun as a present to another painter, F.G. Mengeon. Mengeon in turn left it to Vigée-Lebrun's daughter. On the back, a label written in an early 19th-century hand specifies, "This drawing depicts Mrs. Lebrun. It was done by her." In addition, the pastel has a certain charm enhanced by a good period frame.

But none of that is quite enough to make up for the traces of creasing, and, above all, the foxing that has caused irreparable damage — no restorer can ever remove the nasty dark brown stains without leaving white marks. At about 193,000 francs (\$22,800), including commission, the pastel quadrupled the experts' estimate and left even professionals goggie-eyed.

After that, came a sepia wash

byebaut and A. Latrelle to be the work of Claude Lorrain, the 17th-century master. It is not listed in Marcel Roethlisberger's catalogue raisonné, an omission that may have harmed it. Whatever the reason, it sold for about 90,000 francs, corresponding to the lower estimate.

The Vigée-Lebrun price could have been thought to be one of those auction house extravaganzas

SOUREN MELIKIAN

that happened every now and then. But only for a few seconds. The next lot, a drawing in pen and wash heightened with white, "The Mother-in-Law," by Jean-Baptiste Greuze, was even more wildly overpaid than the pastel as it went to about 400,000 francs. This is a highly finished project, in black ink and gray wash, for a well-known engraving captioned "She is giving her bread, but she breaks her teeth with the bread that she gives her."

"She" is a young woman metamorphically running away from her heavily draped mother, who chides her, while an old woman — the grandmother whose teeth break on the bread — raises imploring hands to the sky. The scene is conventional to the point of caricature, the composition confused and the draftsmanship of laborious detail — to put it mildly. It is not just a record price for a pen and wash drawing by Greuze, but probably the year's record price for a bad drawing. The price is roughly the same as the \$34,561 offered at Christie's on Nov. 30 for Gambetta's Tiepolo's dazzling sketch in black chalk, pen and brown ink, and brown wash for "The Rest on the Flight Into Egypt" — which had an important provenance. In the same London sale, a very handsome study by Tiepolo, "A Man Standing in a Cloak" could be had for only \$4,104.

Neoclassical painting, as one would expect, is soaring too, although last Saturday it did not do so quite as spectacularly as drawings. The top lot was a highly academic portrait of Maria Lucretia Ramolino, Napoleon's mother, painted by François Gérard. Other

cassette of 78-rpm discs. Here, the prize of the year goes to the In-Sync-Condutair series, mostly orchestral performances from the late 1920s and early 1930s lovingly reproduced as truly superb-sounding cassettes.

The other kind of historical复兴 is that which used to be the purview of the high-minded critics, but which now is coming more and more into the open — especially with the changes in European copyright laws. That is the appearance on LP of radio broadcasts or in-house monitor tapes. Here the prize was the reissue on FonitCetra, as part of its generally laudable Furtwangler Edition, of the complete Wagner "Ring des Nibelungen" from La Scala in 1950 (18 discs). This performance had been available before on LP, but never in such good sound.

Turning to new releases, we begin at the beginning of Western art music with a really searing disc called "A Feather on the Breath of God," which consists of sequences and hymns by the Abbes Hildegard of Bingen (Hypnos). The abbess died in 1179, but her music is just now coming into wider public knowledge. The performances are made by the young Arthur Rubinstein.

The Rubinstein albums really count as what might be called "notable historical recordings." There are two kinds of reissues of this sort. One is the recycling on LP or

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But what black Africa lacks in the way of a material Christmas is more than made up for in the sincerity of its religious celebration and simplicity.

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Molyn sold for a little more than 52,000 francs. A fine seascape with a curving coastline and stormy sky was catalogued as being by Lieve Verschueren (1630-1686). The painting, very romantic in feeling, would hold a strong appeal to English buyers. It went for a negligible 47,000 francs, well under the price it might have fetched in London. The most interesting painting in the sale was probably a remarkably well painted study of hunting dogs in a landscape setting. The clever composition, the chiaroscuro effect in the northern version of the Caravaggesque heritage, explain why the experts consider it to be by Jan Fyt, the 17th-century animal painter who spent his life in Antwerp. It was sold for 167,000 francs, hardly an exaggerated price. Whoever the painter may be, it anticipates the later creations of Desportes as well as the English 18th-century animal portraits in the same vein.

The fact that there was no rush on the French paintings other than the late-18th-early-19th-century productions, nor on the northern European works, confirms that the frantic bidding triggered by the Neoclassical and Romantic artists of the late 18th century reflect new aesthetic attitudes, rather than just economic factors. Concerning Flemish or Dutch paintings, it is also true, however, that French buyers have never displayed any serious interest in them — unlike their English counterparts. And with the occasional exception of dealers, foreigners just don't bother to attend such Paris sales. There are too few paintings in any one sale with too little time to view them. Not surprisingly, they tend to sell below their international value. There is nothing like a sale with a big Gérard in it for bagging a splintered Fyt or a decent Molyn without excessive competition.

London: Venetian 'Magnificos'

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When we were young all history teachers and most moralists held out to us as the paragon of civilized behavior Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586), the soldier-poet who, dying of wounds on the battlefield of Zutphen, refused a proffered flask of thirst-slaking water in favor of one of his lessened men.

Considered among the flower of European aristocracy (in the year after his death, Queen Elizabeth said, "His life I should be glad to purchase with many millions"), Sidney had first visited Venice in 1573, and had been driven to excessive hyperbole to describe the splendor of the place in a letter to the French scholar Hubert Lanquet, as "the magnificent magnificences of all these magnificos." The quality and variety of Venetian magnificence at this period is admirably illustrated in "The Genius of Venice — 1500-1600," an international loan show of 147 paintings, 83 drawings, 63 prints, 42 sculptures and 19 historical documents relating to Venice in the 16th century, and mounted only at the Royal Academy of Arts here.

Two later Venetian masters to whom Philip Sidney was introduced and some of whose major works he saw in the making were Jacopo Tintoretto (1519-1594), represented in this exhibition by his *modello* (sketch) for "Paradise" (borrowed from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection, Lugano), and "The Desecration" (based on the church of San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice), and Paolo Caliari, called Veronese (1528-1588), represented by no less than 13 masterworks including loans from the Prado, Madrid; the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Strasbourg; the Louvre, Paris; the Accademia, Venice; the Hermitage, Leningrad, and the Chrysler Museum of Norfolk, Virginia.

Such drama is equally evident in much of the finest art of the Venetian golden age — whether it be in the portrayal of a "Knight in Armor," such as that by Paris Bordone (1500-1571); the imaginative "Nymph in a Landscape," one of a number of canvases on the theme by Jacopo Palma il Vecchio; the engraving of "The Astrologer" by Giulio Campagnola (1482-1518), also represented by a pair of fine pen-and-ink drawings; and the beautiful marble carving by Giovanni Maria Mosca (active 1567-1573) of "Venus Anadyomene," the water goddess symbolic of the incomparable genius of Venice.

The Titian-Venetian gallery of the current exhibition also houses eight masterpieces — portraits and religious works by Giovanni Battista Moroni (c.1520-1578) who, though working in Venice proper, was a representative of the style of Bergamo, one of the several mainland city states under the rule of Venice in the 16th century. The other Bergamasque painters of the period, (apart from the Venetian Lorenzo Lotto (1480-1556)?) who worked in Bergamo for 12 years and is given a whole gallery devoted to his masterworks), including Previtali (c.1490-1528), Giovanni Cariani (c.1485-post 1547) and Palma Vecchio (1480-1528) are given a separate room which facilitates informative comparisons among the three.

Cariani, who studied with Bellini and then in Giorgione's studio, is a particular revelation, especially in his portrayal of musical themes, such as "The Lutenist" (loaned by the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Strasbourg), and the magisterial portraits of "Giovanni Antonio Caravaggi," a celebrated academic painter in Bergamo in 1522.

Finally, 20th-century music: The Tanglewood Festival Chorus under John Oliver combined Kurt Weill's "Recordare" with Luigi Dallapiccola's moving "Canti di Prigionia" (Nonesuch). Eduardo Mata led the London Symphony in fine-sounding, exciting performances of Carlos Chávez's six symphonies (Vox Cum Laude, three discs).

In the realm of standard-repository orchestral music, there were two fine recordings of Beethoven symphonies by musicians not previously associated with such repertory. Neville Marriner and the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields offered a buoyant "Eroica" symphony, the complete Mozart symphonies, led by the violinist Jaap Schroeder and the harpsichordist Christopher Hogwood. The last box released, Vol. 6 (L'Oiseau-Lyre, four discs), contained most of the last great symphonies.

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Charles Dutoit and the Montreal Symphony, along with the organist Peter Hurford, contributed a stirring performance of Saint-Saëns' "Organ" Symphony, which got a good run this year because it is such a fine sonic showcase (London). And Vadim Neumann, the Czech

musicians offered a singing account of the Dvorak Piano Quartet in D (Op. 23) on Pro Arte. And the Orlando Quartet gave a standard coupling, the Debussy and Ravel quartets, a decidedly nonstandard level of performance excellence (Philips).

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The most impressive contemporary-music disc of the year was Pierre Boulez's authoritative accounts of his own "Eclat-Multiples" with his Ensemble InterContemporain and "Rituel" with the BBC Symphony (CBS) — works that show him moving with no loss of intellectual density into a world of coloristic beauty and sustained argumentation. And Charles Rosen provided probing versions of Elliott Carter's "Night Fantasia" and Piano Sonata on Ectetera.

Operaically, Martirr and his

Academy provided a pristine version of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (Philips, three discs), with Agnes Baltsa, Francisco Araiza, Thomas Allen and others. Some found this set too pristine, lacking idiomatic flair. But there was plenty of life left to this taste, and the sensuous care of the vocal and instrumental execution made most of the competition sound sloppy.

Charles Mackerras finally got to "Jenaka" in his Janacek opera project, and his fine performance, with Elisabeth Söderström in the title role, surpassed all other versions of this opera — especially since it adhered to Janacek's own score, free from editorial encrustations (London, three discs). And Hungarian provided the first recording of Boito's flawed but fascinating "Norma," conducted by Eva Queller (SLPD, three discs).

Among the instrumentalists, two pianists stood out — Rudolf Serkin, for the last in his Beethoven concerto series with Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony, the Concerto No. 3 coupled with the "Choral" Fantasy (Telarc), and Youki Egoron, who is finally beginning to register on records performances comparable to the live recitals that won so much acclaim in the late 1970s.

In the realm of chamber music, Hungary's Tarai Quartet, with an extra violinist, gave us a winning set of the Mozart string quintets (Hungaroton, three discs). The violinist Josef Suk and three other Czech

procession of tens of thousands march through Addis Ababa to the Trinity Cathedral behind Communist party headquarters for services. An ancient ceremonial dance called the dance of the debrets is held and people exchange gifts before feasting on roast goat.

But the celebrations and family reunions do have some negative spinoffs.

Drunkenness takes its toll in rural areas. In the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg the murder rate soars and in most African countries the Christmas season brings a major upswing in road deaths and accidents.

Government radio stations warn of excessive Christmas celebrations and drinking, which is probably one of the dark sides of the European-style Christmas that Africa has adopted as its own.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Certain Responsibility

The question is whether the United States is to contribute \$1 billion a year to the International Development Association for the next three years, or \$750 million. President Reagan has tentatively chosen the latter.

While Mr. Reagan wants to reduce spending, he knows that most spending is vigorously defended by large and loud lobbies in Washington. One exception is the IDA, the affiliate of the World Bank whose job is to make loans at subsidized interest rates for economic development in the world's poorest countries. IDA beneficiaries are mostly illiterate peasants living at the edge of starvation, usually not far from the Equator. They are not strongly represented among the Washington lobbies.

When pressed for explanations, the Reagan administration says that Congress will not support more than \$750 million a year. But Congress has in fact appropriated just under \$1 billion in each of the past two years. The real resistance is at the White House.

To keep the IDA from being swamped by the needs of its two most populous members, its managers have decided to hold China and

India to two-fifths of the available money. Another two-fifths is designated for those African countries that lie south of the Sahara.

Sub-Saharan Africa has fallen into a special category of poverty and desperation. It is the only large region of the world that has not taken part in the general rise in standards of living in the past generation. The World Bank's tables show 11 countries in which GNP per capita has fallen since 1960; nine are in Africa. It is the result of varying combinations of bad weather, bad luck and bad policy.

Not always deliberately, many of the African states have encouraged the growth of cities and neglected agriculture. Development aid is essential not only for the things it buys directly but for the incentives to change policy. The United States has only a few ways in which it can help sub-Saharan Africa directly. Coming through with the full contribution to the IDA is one of those few. The case for it is the moral one: that people well endowed with wealth and hope have a certain responsibility toward those with little of either.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

End Game for the PLO?

A cruel end game has been played out in northern Lebanon. It centered on Yasser Arafat, who with 4,000 troops, took a second Lebanese city hostage — Beirut in September 1982. Tripoli a year later — by way of rescuing what he could of his movement and his leadership of it. With the PLO evacuation in chartered Greek ships under a United Nations flag, he has released Tripoli to its own considerable torments. The PLO's struggle goes on.

Mr. Arafat's latest Houdini act came when pressure was applied jointly by Syria and Israel; those deadly foes are united in common rejection of the spirit of Palestinian nationalism represented, still, by Mr. Arafat. Syria used client Palestinians and its own troops to corner him on land. Israeli gunships lay offshore and practiced intimidation from the sea.

Damascus wants control. The slippery Arafat had had too great a capacity for independence. You had thought Israel would be pleased to help the PLO leave its last adjacent operation at a rampart? With the PLO remnant in 1983, as with the PLO main force in 1982, Israel's purpose has been to crush not simply a military force but a political one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yasser Arafat's second evacuation from Lebanon was compelled by Syria, brokered by Saudi Arabia and the United States, tolerated by Israel, conducted by Greece, monitored by France, destined for Egypt and certified by the United Nations. Doubting that even the PLO has any lives left, the world gave the occasion all the ritual of a funeral.

It was one of those rare occasions on which history provides its own commentary: Until the moment of actual departure into a Tripoli sunset, Mr. Arafat and his 4,000 fighters had huddled behind Palestinian women and children against the attacks of their former PLO comrades. That was a fitting expression of what the organization accomplished for the people it claimed to serve.

At the first evacuation, from Beirut last year, Mr. Arafat had to beg safe conduct from Israel. That was a fitting comment on the PLO policy of "non-recognition" of Israel.

Noisily but aimlessly firing their Soviet weapons, the Arafat contingent boarded the rescue vessels with attaché cases and a few Mercedes sedans. Those were fitting accoutrements not just of a guerrilla army but of a parasitic band that had made a business of liberation — and gone broke.

Then Mr. Arafat turned up in Cairo, embracing Syria's rivals. But the gesture was perhaps too late. Had he recognized what Anwar Sadat and Jimmy Carter were holding out

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

God Rest Ye Merry ...

Christian purists through the ages have deplored the intrusion of pagan customs, of singing, feasting and general merriment — often carried to wretched excess — into the solemn religious celebration of Christ's birth. Many of these customs were centered on the winter solstice, the hope-filled beginning of the sun's rise from its lowest point. That brought the promise of longer days, of spring and of Earth's rebirth, which was symbolized by evergreens, lighted candles and bonfires.

The Romans honored Saturn, god of sowing and husbandry, in a weeklong Saturnalia that started on Dec. 17. Work ceased, schools closed, public places were decorated, gifts were exchanged and people rejoiced in ways that even moderns would consider grossly uninhibited. Those customs were merged into the

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: King to Hunt During Holidays LONDON — King Edward left London [on Dec. 23] for Sandringham to pass Christmas. According to the "Daily Chronicle," His Majesty will pay his promised shooting visit to Colonel Vivian at Houghton Hall during the holidays and will meet a party of men friends who are now staying there. Magnificent shooting is to be had at Houghton. When the Prince of Wales was recently a guest there an immense bag of pheasants was secured. Among other visits which the King will pay during his next week's residence at Sandringham is one to the aged Lord Leicester, at Holkham, the famous domain of the Cokes. It is not more than twenty miles from Sandringham and is one of the finest houses in Norfolk, with some remarkably good pictures.

1933: Verdicts in Reichstag Fire Trial BERLIN — Before a crowded courtroom [on Dec. 23], the criminal chamber of the German Supreme Court at Leipzig, through its presiding judge, Wilhelm Buenger, condemned Marinus van der Lubbe, the Dutch Communist, to death for high treason in connection with the attempt to burn the Reichstag, and acquitted of the same charge Ernst Torgler, former parliamentary leader of the German Communist Party and the three Bulgarian defendants, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Wassil Tanoff. The courage of Judge Buenger in pronouncing the innocence of Torgler and the three Bulgarians in the teeth of efforts by General Hermann Goering and the Nazi press to prejudice the case against them is regarded as upholding the traditions of German justice.



"Try the soup kitchen in back with the rest of the freeloaders."

Christmas 1983: A Knack for Evil, a Gift of Time

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Christmas and the New Year offer two different assurances of hope. The Christmas message is extraordinary, scarcely grasped by our secular age: that the messiah of the Jews really came, delivering humanity from a condemnation imposed upon it because of its primal disobedience.

It is a radical message that God intervenes in human history to change it for the better. It is a disturbing message as well, frightening even, implying that man's capacity for evil is so great as to require divine intervention and redemption.

This Christian doctrine of God's incarnation in historical existence makes a stark statement about the gravity of our situation, the weight of evil in our life and society, the seriousness of the game of existence, the risk, the challenge.

New Year's provides a different consolation. It is that we have another chance.

The years begin again. Seasons return. Nature and society endure. There is time for resolutions and for change. There is the opportunity to leave failure behind.

It is a more modest message.

Nevertheless it is a powerful one.

The American historian Charles Beard put it very well when asked what he had learned from his lifelong study of history.

He replied that when darkness comes the stars begin to shine, and that the mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small.

There is a political observation to be drawn from this, which seems urgently to the

point in the darkened international atmosphere of the present day. It is that the primary duty of government is to society's survival. The problems that history presents cannot be solved by a single generation or by nothing of a single administration or cabinet. To think otherwise is to succumb to hubris, the exaggerated pride that results in destruction. It is time that solves most problems in politics and history.

We are about to enter 1984. George Orwell's famous novel forecast a nightmarish global society by 1984, with freedom deliberately and successfully suppressed. It was a valuable warning but a bad forecast.

Nothing like what Orwell described has occurred, and 1984 arrives as just another year. However dreadful today's conditions are, the perverse violence in Lebanon, the mad war of Iraq with Iran, the oppression of the Afghans, the Cambodians and a score of other peoples, the gruesome terrorism

practiced in the name of a variety of national liberations, the equally gruesome

repression practiced by self-proclaimed

patriots — for all of us, we are infinitely

far from the condition imagined by Orwell.

He was nearer 1984 than we are today.

When he wrote, Stalinism was at its peak. Eastern Europe was being drawn into

monstrous purges, institutionalized terror.

Lies, "newspeak," the "memory hole" and

brainwashing were the everyday reality in half of Europe. Terror was ubiquitous.

Nazi Germany had just systematically murdered millions of people guilty of nothing more than being what they were. It had ferociously assaulted the rest of Europe. The countries it had ravaged were exhausted, afraid, cold. Orwell, in "1984," was describing 1947 and 1948 — the present around him.

Since then things have become vastly

better. Nazism is gone, West Germany has rejoined liberal Europe. Europeans have been drawn together by the moral catastrophe of the 1940s and Western Europe has undergone a political transformation. Stalin is gone, and most Stalinism with him; his henchmen have repudiated him. The Soviet Union and its East European satellites certainly have not rejoined liberal Europe, far from it, but today they unmistakably are part of Europe. They are not the monstrous totalitarian mutation that Orwell foresaw.

The lesson is one of guarded optimism. It is to trust time, to be prudent, to endure. The duty of national leaders is to get us through our times of trouble.

Cautionary nightmares, like Orwell's, are important, but equally important is to know where and when nightmares end and reality begins. For nightmares do end. We awake; we survive; evil is with us but does not have to dominate us. That is what the feasts of the year's end say.

International Herald Tribune
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By Flora Lewis

HAMBURG — Whatever happens to the good news? Isn't there any seasonal cheer to be found thinking back over a year of dismal headlines about violence, death and disaster?

As a matter of fact there is. It comes mostly from things that didn't happen. They seldom make headlines, but they mean that the world is still bumbling along in its familiar way, with chances of coming out right.

There is something about a row of zeros ahead that can send people into a frenzy of fright. So, extra nervousness and confusion may have to be expected until the start of the third millennium is safely passed. But we have already managed better than many predicted, and it has been done before.

Historians tell of a terrible panic in the generation approaching the year 1000. The end of the world was expected. It was hard to imagine that everything would just keep going.

Meanwhile there was a rise in murder and skullduggery, a devil-take-the-hindmost fling that did not brighten the name of civilization. Now, at least, we mind about what is happening to others, and that is for the better.

Whatever anyone may think of the Palestine Liberation Organization, it is quite extraordinary that a concert of nations lends its flag to extricate a defeated army from successful siege by its victors without surrender and, what is more, with a lot of its arms. Killing has not stopped, but it isn't something to carve notches and boast about among nations anymore.

Reports from Tripoli indicate that the Palestinians cheated a bit on the heavy arms they promised to turn over to weak Lebanese security forces. Six big trucks were seen boarding one

of the Greek ferries, at least one of them visibly loaded with crates of rockets. And the PLO's allies in Tripoli, the fundamentalist militia, apparently made off with some of the other field weapons before they could be collected. Still, martyrdom was avenged and people lived.

The predictions that all foreign forces would be withdrawn from Lebanon have so far fallen flat, but then so has the gloomy forecast of a largely expanded Middle East war.

El Salvador still has its head above water, even if the heads of a lot more Salvadorans have been prematurely laid under the earth. The



threat of collapse did not materialize. While reconciliation does not look any closer, neither has the prospect receded much.

No wars and occupations ended, but no major new ones began — in an epoch that seems to make a game of sticking a pin in the atlas blindfolded to locate the next conflict.

In Western Europe, new U.S. missiles were deployed without governments falling or mass upheaval. Missiles are not heralds of joy, but the cohesion of the Western alliance and its will to rebuff intimidation do offer reassurance about the peaceful status quo.

A few military regimes made way for elected governments with unusually smooth transitions, notably in Argentina and Turkey. No new military regimes overthrew existing democracies. The coup rate seems to have declined, although it is early to claim much growth in the limited club of free countries.

The Third World debt bubble didn't burst, set off a chain of bankruptcies and plunge the world into depression. It took a lot of maneuver by financial managers, and the situation remains precarious, but the institutions and authorities involved showed that they are aware of their responsibilities and have at least learned from the past how not to make things worse.

The reviving U.S. economy is a definite plus for Americans, although it has not yet spilled into a tide to reflect others stuck in the mud and thus sustain itself by reversing the downward world spiral. That is not likely soon.

It is just as well if starving countries do not hear about Americans'mania for adopting mainly Cabbage Patch dolls at prices that would keep a child alive for a year.

Most important of all, there was no acute East-West crisis despite the failure to make any progress in Soviet-American negotiations or to blunt antagonism. Without any visible cooperation, both sides managed to hold back from pushing to the point of perilous confrontation at any of the world's many trouble spots.

Well, maybe the non-news wasn't terrifically good, but it wasn't bad either. That is encouraging — worth a hearty toast.

The New York Times

LETTERS

Children Need UNESCO

A New York Times editorial of Dec. 17 ("A Case Against UNESCO") and a front-page story the day before, playing up the ideological disagreements that are bound to surface whenever national representatives meet, obscure two basic facts. One is that in its ongoing programs UNESCO remains faithful to its mandate, with remarkably little political interference. The second is that those programs are vital to many countries.

More than 120 million children between the ages of 6 and 11 never attend any kind of school because there are no schools for them to go to.

Hundreds of millions of adults never learned to read or write. The excellent new UNESCO program "Education for All," which took three years to plan and has been approved by all governments, is a frontal attack on these problems — surely a democratic cause of high importance. And it is only one of the many major activities that go unreported, while your writers fret over a long-running and somewhat obscure debate about communication issues.

It is a pity that political backbiting is regarded as more newsworthy than international cooperation to ease the plight of millions of children.

An American withdrawal from that cooperation would be harder to explain to the friends of the United States than the editorial writer seems to think, and would be a heaven-sent gift to hostile propagandists.

NORMAN M. GOBLE,
Secretary-General,
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession,
Morges, Switzerland

American Prescription

In our age of nuclear arms escalation, we are not doomed to be hollow men, stuffed men. We are alive, with hearts and minds — and blood that has too often been shed. Still, blood has always been shed. What is startling is our growing acceptance of it, even pride in it.

But dead men are not proud.

Many, in thinking of America's greatness, look to the past. However, I believe the stuff of greatness is ever present. What is lacking in the United States today is spirit and vision.

The majority of Americans have become complacent with the status quo — a stagnant, protected comfort. The country that at its birth took up arms against a repressive government and uncouth rulers of an authoritarian Europe now finds itself in support of "strongmen" around the world who could once have been fondly called "dictators." And the land of the Bill of Rights for all pursues "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

What is needed is the vision and courage to fulfill the promise of our nation — vision and courage in dealing with the arms race, for a start.

LEWIS D. PARK,
Peace Corps Volunteer,
Koula-Moutou, Gabon

From a Daughter to Her Dad: A Christmas Present

By Susan Emmerich

OLYMPIA, Washington — Here I sit, as others sleep, trying with paper and pen to wrap the perfect Christmas gift for you. I cannot fight a crowd, or write a check, for some useful and appropriate nothing. This year, like the next, I have to be patient and work hard to find the right words.

Time has mellowed my thinking somewhat and enlightened my perspective of the world. I will maintain my position on the liberal side of things, and I suppose you will stay in the conservative court. I still believe that Mr. Nixon got just reward, and I imagine you are still trying to figure out who framed him. The children asleep upstairs help me better understand why you took up a gun and went to war, but I still don't see why my friends died in the last one. I no longer believe you would have old women starve in the streets, and I hope you believe I will do more with my life than live like Johnny Appleseed. I see you now as well to the left of Hitler, and I pray that you now see me as to the right of Polyanna. Time has put me at peace with our differences.

ing, and what once was black and white is getting a little gray.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24-25, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Laws of Dubious Validity Govern Supply-Side and Other Economics

NEW YORK — Economics is a body of laws of dubious validity. In his recent Henry Carter Adams Lectures, Professor Gardner Ackley, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Lyndon B. Johnson, tried to sort out the economic laws that have survived the test of time from those that have failed it. He delivered the speech on the occasion of his retirement as professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

He gave a good mark to Pareto's Law, formulated by Vilfredo Pareto in 1897, which holds that the distribution of income is essentially the same everywhere. The implication of this law, which is popular among conservatives, is that, no matter what the average level of income in a community might be, the only way to increase the income of the poor is to increase the income of the whole country. In other words, it is impossible to change the income distribution of the country.

Professor Ackley, a liberal, finds that on the basis of investigations of Professor Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania, a Nobel winner, Pareto's Law broadly holds, at least for upper- and middle-income people. The rich it seems, always are.

Professor Ackley also gave credit to what he called Mitchell's Law of the Business Cycle, which he named after Wesley C. Mitchell (1876-1948), the founder of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Mitchell's Law asserts the inevitability of upswings and downswings in business activity, because something happens in an expansion that requires a recession, and something happens in a recession that requires an expansion.

But on the basis of his own political experience and his observation of other administrations, Professor Ackley proposed a corollary to Mitchell's Law. However good the evidence for Mitchell's Law may be, every recovery is hailed by the current president as the result of his own wise policies, and every recession is condemned by the current president as the result of the mistaken policies of his predecessor.

The professor gave a failing grade to Say's Law, named for Jean Baptiste Say, an early 19th-century French economist, which asserts that supply creates its own demand. That means that a society's productive activity always generates enough income to absorb the goods produced.

Recession Cast Doubt

Say's Law was the key proposition underlying the "supply-side" economics of the big tax cuts championed by President Ronald Reagan. The 1981-82 recession, steepest of the postwar period, cast doubt on the validity of Say's Law.

The "strong form" of the supply-side argument, Professor Ackley says, was that supply and demand would increase so much that tax collections, even at lower tax rates, would rise enough to wipe out the budget deficit. The record \$195-billion deficit for the fiscal year 1983, with a string of big deficits ahead, raises further doubts about supply-side economics, which its leading proponents say is really nothing but classical economics in modern garb.

The other main element in the Reagan administration's economic program was "monetarism," based on a law called the Quantity Theory of Money, which asserts that changes in the money supply determine the level of prices. Professor Ackley calls this Friedman's Law (after Milton Friedman), although he says it could also be called Fisher's Law (after Irving Fisher, 1871-1947) or Huon's Law (after David Huon, 1711-76).

2 Tautologies and a Postulate

Herbert A. Simon of Carnegie-Mellon University, another winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, says: "The economic theories we now call classical or neo-classical are based ostensibly on two tautologies and a postulate of rationality." One of the tautologies of classical economics, Professor Simon says, is Say's Law, which he defines as the proposition that at any level of production, the income generated just covers the costs incurred. The second tautology, he says, is the Quantity Theory of Money, which says that money exchanges hands at just the rate needed to cover total transactions.

The postulate of rationality, he adds, can take many forms, but its main job is to motivate businesses and individuals to pursue their self-interest in a way that will insure that resources, human and material, will be fully employed.

Proponents of the Reagan administration's economics would maintain that its underlying laws remain valid, and that, whatever the pains of adjustment after the blunders of past administrations, the classical laws are working marvelously, and there is indeed evidence that the economy has moved toward price stability and higher employment. But its opponents say the Reaganites are slaves of assorted dead economists, and that in the end all will go badly.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 23, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	G.M.	B.F.	S.F.	D.Z.	Yen	Others
Australia	5.1875	6.445	112.04	5.516	5.516	5.516	5.516	5.516	5.516
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	2.7855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	1.204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	1.6779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	8.4205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	2.2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.	1.6169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1 franc = 1.2211 Irish

1 Swiss franc = 8.0000 U.S. dollars

Rate not quoted: N.A. not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Dec. 23									
Eurocurrency Deposits Dec. 23									
United States	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.
Discount Rate	8.75	8.75	D-Mark	8.75	8.75	French	8.75	8.75	8.75
Federal Funds	8.75	8.75	Swiss	8.75	8.75	German	8.75	8.75	8.75
Prime Rate	10.50	10.50	Yen	10.50	10.50	ECU	10.50	10.50	10.50
Broker Lending Rate	9.25	9.25	Euro	9.25	9.25	DDR	9.25	9.25	9.25
London Interbank	9.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
3-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
CDs 30-day	9.25	9.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
CDs 60-day	9.25	9.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Key Money Rates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.
Discount Rate	8.75	8.75	Bank	8.75	8.75	Bank	8.75	8.75	8.75
Federal Funds	8.75	8.75	Bank	8.75	8.75	Bank	8.75	8.75	8.75
Prime Rate	10.50	10.50	Bank	10.50	10.50	Bank	10.50	10.50	10.50
Broker Lending Rate	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
London Interbank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
1-month Interbank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
3-month Interbank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
4-month Interbank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	5.50
Commercial Paper	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	5.50
4-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	Bank	5.50	5.50	5.50
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discount Rate	5	5	Bank	5	5	Bank	5	5	5
Call Money	5	5	Bank	5	5	Bank	5	5	5
60-day Interbank	5	5	Bank	5	5	Bank	5	5	5

Key Money Rates

Interest Rates									
Eurocurrency Deposits Dec. 23									
United States	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.
Discount Rate	8.75	8.75	D-Mark	8.75	8.75	French	8.75	8.75	8.75
Federal Funds	8.75	8.75	Swiss	8.75	8.75	German	8.75	8.75	8.75
Prime Rate	10.50	10.50	Yen	10.50	10.50	ECU	10.50	10.50	10.50
Broker Lending Rate	9.25	9.25	Euro	9.25	9.25	DDR	9.25	9.25	9.25
London Interbank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
1-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
3-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
CDs 30-day	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
CDs 60-day	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	Bank	9.25	9.25	9.25
Key Money Rates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.	Close	Prev.	U.S.
Discount Rate	8.75	8.75	Bank	8.75	8.75	Bank	8.75	8.75	8.75
Federal Funds	8.75	8.							

U.S. Futures Prices Dec. 23

Food

COPPER

COFFEE

COCA

COMMODITY

COFFEE

New Road for the U.S. Auto Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

ies' expectations, GM is moving away from production to a slower assembly line at its plant in Lake Orion, Michigan, which has an annual small-car capacity of about 100,000 units a year.

Even with the T cars, the Isuzus, minivans and joint-venture joint venture, GM will be about 350,000 cars short of its goal of one million small cars. GM says it will fill the gap with a homebuilt subcompact called the Sunbird, which exists only in computer graphics and is not destined for introduction soon.

But GM's domestic competitor, American Motors Corp., does believe GM's claims that it will move alone to make small

cars. Chrysler and Ford already have been looking at potential joint ventures and import arrangements to remain competitive.

"All of these companies know that GM doesn't really need the Japanese to teach them how to build small cars of high quality," said an auto analyst, James Harbour of Harbour & Associates in Berkeley, Michigan. "GM already knows how to do that. If anybody thinks this joint venture is going to teach GM how to do something, they've got to be dreaming," said Mr. Harbour, pointing out that GM now makes quality small cars — Opels and Vauxhalls — in Europe.

GM's president, Roger Smith, although publicly stating that his

company is going into business with Toyota to learn, has agreed with Mr. Harbour on a number of occasions. For example, Mr. Smith said the proposed Saturn compact car, which would be built by GM alone, would be "extremely competitive" with any made by the Japanese.

The joint venture's value to GM "is that it gives the company 200,000 more a year annual capacity at a pretty cheap price," Mr. Harbour said. GM's cost for the venture is about \$150 million, including the value of the Fremont plant, which constitutes most of that amount. Toyota, whose managers will oversee the plant's daily operations, also is putting in \$150 million.

"We expect a lot of companies

Retail Prices In France Rose 0.4% in Month

Reuters

PARIS — French retail prices rose 0.4 percent in November after a 0.8-percent rise in October, the Statistics Institute said Friday.

The institute had earlier forecast a November rise of 0.4 to 0.5 percent.

The figures show that year-to-date French retail inflation fell to 9.8 percent in November from 10.4 percent in October.

The 0.4-percent increase was the lowest November rise since 1977, the Finance Ministry said.

SEC Clears an Accounting Device to Lift Profits

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission Thursday approved on a 40-vote to 17-vote accounting device to let companies dress up their financial condition and show higher earnings by wiping long-term debt off their balance sheets.

The device, called in-substance corporate defacement, allows companies to buy government securities to reduce their balance sheet debt by an equal amount. Analysts said the technique would appeal primarily to companies with cash to spare and a lot of low-interest debt on their books.

Agency officials said the device would be most helpful to companies carrying large amounts of long-term debt that was incurred at

a time when interest rates were low.

Under the method, a company seeking to reduce the debt on its balance sheet uses available cash to buy Treasury or government-guaranteed securities. These securities are then placed in a trust account, and pledged to pay the interest and principal of the debt as it comes due.

The difference between the book value of the debt removed from the balance sheet, and the cost of the securities placed in the trust, equals the likely gain that flows into the company's income statement.

Last month, the FASB approved the technique by a 43-vote one of the negative votes was cast by Donald Kirk, chairman of the account-

ing profession's rule-making body. This is because the interest rates must be lower on the debt being erased than the government securities being acquired to produce the gain.

The four commission members — one seat is vacant — also unanimously approved a plan that would reduce the agency's role in corporate bankruptcy proceedings.

The plan was bitterly opposed in two hours of argument before the commission by Aaron Levy, who heads the SEC's bankruptcy division. Mr. Levy said that the new policy would mean that the agency was abandoning its traditional role in protecting investors in bank-

ruptcy cases.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of S. & A.
Prev. 4 plus Vol.
Prev. Consolidated Close

Tables include the performance prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock
Div. Yld. PE
12 Month High Low Stock
Close

12 Month High Low Stock<br

SPORTS

Seahawks Fly into Playoffs on Krieg's Arm

By Paul Atterer

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Staff Writer
SEATTLE — Meet the least publicized, lowest-paid starting quarterback in the National Football League. His name is Dave Krieg, and he's a former free agent who's overshadowed even on his own team by a running back and a superstitious, steady-eyed coach.

Krieg is so little known outside Seattle that the Seahawk publicity people routinely have to help out in the pronunciation of his last name (Krieg).

He replaced a mini-legend (Jim Zorn), which didn't make him the most popular figure in town. His former alma mater, Western Michigan College in Kalamazoo, Mich., went out of business in 1981. And even while he was leading the Seahawks this season to their first playoff appearance in their eight-year history, he continued to read how the team was courting a replacement for 1984 Canadian Football League star Warren Moon.

"I'm also negotiating a new contract with the team," Krieg said. "Other than that, there haven't been any distractions."

"I think I'm on the threshold of moving myself in this league," he went on. "The playoffs represent another step. Maybe if I do well enough, they'll decide they don't need anyone else next year."

The Seahawks will meet the Denver Broncos in the American Conference wild-card game Saturday afternoon in the Seattle Kingdome. The winner will play the Dolphins in Miami next weekend, while the Pittsburgh Steelers will meet the Raiders in Los Angeles in the other AFC playoff.

Krieg finished the regular season as the AFC's second-rated passer, behind Miami's Dan Marino. He'd love to be closer to Marino in salary, too. Krieg is making \$83,000 this season, although the Seahawks re-

Jim Zorn
on the benchDave Krieg
on the field

portedly have offered him \$350,000 as an initial salary if he signs a new contract.

That raise would at least reflect his value to his team. Curt Warner, the rookie running back who gained 1,448 yards rushing, is the key to Seattle's ball-control offense designed by Coach Chuck Knox. But Krieg is the glue.

"On his good days, the Seahawks are competitive with almost anyone in the league (they've beaten the Los Angeles Raiders twice). His bad days are another story."

"The worst day I've had was against Denver earlier this season," he said. Thursday, "Steve Deberg was hurt and John Elway came in sick and they have to start Gary Kubiak, who had never played. They win the toss and they kick off, so Kubiak won't make any early mistakes. Instead, he plays great and I throw four interceptions and lose three fumbles and we lose [27-31]."

Krieg tied team marks for yards and completions in that game (418 and 31) while throwing for three touchdowns. But the Seahawks win when he passes less.

"We can't afford to turn over the ball very much and expect to win," said Krieg. His conservative approach is one reason Seattle has forced 16 more turnovers than it has committed, a ratio that covers up a lot of Seahawk deficiencies.

Krieg's season totals — 147 passes completed of 243 attempts, for 2,139 yards, 18 touchdowns and 11 interceptions — are reflective of a player with far greater experience. He's only had 10 NFL starts, eight this year.

Krieg wound up in Seattle in 1980 because his college coach knew the Seahawks' personnel director, Krieg had been a highly rated NAIA passer at a school with a good football tradition. If nothing else, his confidence impressed the Seahawks that rookie year.

Last season, he became entangled in controversy. Coach Jack Patera decided to start the season with Krieg, not Zorn. It was a shocking choice, and lasted only until the players' strike. Krieg hurt his thumb before the walkout, then

had shoulder surgery having enough for his reactivation from the injured-reserve list.

"I've thought about what it must be like for Elway," Krieg said. "Whatever he does will never be enough. That's a tough burden. But whatever I do will be more than anyone ever expected."

■ Dallas Shuts Out Public

The Dallas Cowboys have taken refuge in the cozy confines of the Houston Astrodome to get ready for a National Conference playoff game. The team practiced in privacy, despite attention from local fans and the media. The Associated Press reported.

Guards compiled with Cowboy wishes for a closed workout and turned back fans and media on Thursday. "All Cowboy workouts are closed, that's the way Coach [Tom] Landry wants it," said Cowboys spokesman Greg Aiello.

The Cowboys, preparing for Monday's wild-card playoff game with the Los Angeles Rams, were forced to leave winter-torn Dallas for the Astrodome to complete their workouts.

**SPORTS BRIEFS****Pitcher Tekulve Signs With Pirates**

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Kent Tekulve, the submarining relief ace sought by 13 teams in baseball's free agent re-entry draft, signed a four-year contract Thursday to continue with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The terms of Tekulve's contract were not disclosed, but Pete Peterson, the Pirates' general manager, said Tekulve's fourth-year salary was in part conditional on his third year's performance. Tekulve reportedly was seeking a multi-year contract providing about \$1 million a year. His previous contract reportedly paid about \$400,000 a year. Tekulve, 36, was 15-1 last year with 18 saves and a 1.64 ERA in 76 games, second in the National League.

It was the second signing of a free agent this week. Earlier the San Francisco Giants signed infielder Manny Trillo to a three-year contract. Trillo said he chose the Giants because they offered a three-year contract, while the Montreal Expos, where he finished last season, offered only a two-year deal.

Volley Tennis Tournament Sets Seeds

NEW YORK (AP) — The finalists in the last two U.S. Opens — two-time champion Jimmy Connors and Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl — are seeded to meet in the semifinals of the Volvo Masters Tennis Championships, which will be played Jan. 10-15 at Madison Square Garden.

The other semifinal, if the seedings hold, will pit Wimbledon champion John McEnroe against Sweden's Mats Wilander, the top seed and winner of the Australian Open this month. The seedings are based on points each of the 12 participants accumulated on the Grand Prix circuit of nearly 90 tournaments.

Also in the top half of the draw with Wilander and McEnroe, the third seed, are José Higueras of Spain, José Luis Clerc of Argentina, Jimmy Arias and Jahan Krik. Drawn with Lendl, the No. 2 seed, and Connors are Yannick Noah of France, Ecuador's Andres Gomez, Eliot Teltscher, Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia.

Hatfield Replaces Holtz at Arkansas

FAYETTEVILLE, Arkansas (AP) — Ken Hatfield, the head coach at Air Force, was hired Thursday as head football coach at the University of Arkansas. He succeeds Lou Holtz, who Sunday resigned after seven years at Arkansas and on Wednesday accepted a position as head coach at the University of Minnesota.

Hatfield, 40, guided Air Force to a 10-2 record this year, including a 9-3 victory over Mississippi in the Independence Bowl.

Holtz, 46, had a 60-21 record at Arkansas, but the Razorbacks were 6-5 this year and failed to go to a bowl for the first time since Holtz arrived. At Minnesota, the worst college football team in the Big Ten, Holtz, 46, replaces Joe Salem. The Gophers have lost 17 Big Ten games in a row and have finished last in the Big Ten in the last two seasons.

WBC to Rank Leonard Top Contender

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — The Mexico City-based World Boxing Council will rank Sugar Ray Leonard as its No. 1 contender for the welterweight crown when he returns to the ring, according to WBC president José Sulaiman.

"No one can doubt that Ray Leonard is an authentic and immortal welterweight champion. His position in the organization will be No. 1 in the world," Sulaiman said this week.

The World Boxing Association, based in Caracas, recently announced it would give Leonard a ranking after he fights any of its top 10 contenders. Leonard announced two weeks ago that he would come out of retirement, which started after surgery in May 1982 to repair a detached retina.

For the Record

The Los Angeles Express of the United States Football League has been sold to San Francisco financier J. William Oldenburg, who in turn bought Don Klosterman, a former general manager of the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League, as president and general manager. The sale price was not disclosed. Published reports put the amount at about \$7 million. (AP)

Kenny Roberts, three-time 500cc motorcycle road racing world champion, has announced his retirement from world championship racing to become a consultant to Yamaha Motor Corp., USA. Roberts, 31, won his world titles in 1978, '79 and '80. (AP)

Juan LaPorte of Puerto Rico, the World Boxing Council featherweight champion, has signed a contract to defend his title against Willredo Gomez. A spokesman for promoter Robert Andreoli said that neither a date nor a site has been set. The fight, however, probably will be held in February, he said in New York. (AP)

China to Compete in Summer Games for First Time in 32 Years

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China announced plans Friday to send 200 athletes to compete in 15 sports in the Olympic Games next summer in Los Angeles, with hopes of winning medals in seven them.

Wu Zhongyan, the chief press officer for the Chinese Olympic Committee, said China wants to make a strong showing in the first summer games in which it will have participated in 32 years, but recognizes that its athletes are true world-class competitors in no more than a third of the Olympic sports.

China's greatest hopes, Wu said, are in gymnastics, weight lifting, diving, fencing, archery, shooting, women's volleyball and some track-and-field events, such as the men's high jump, where its athletes have done well in recent international competition.

China will also enter men's basketball, wrestling, judo, cycling, running, canoeing, yachting and other swimming events besides diving, and its athletes will compete in

preliminary tournaments this spring to enter women's basketball, men's volleyball, women's handball and the modern pentathlon.

Beijing is sending 40 participants to the Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, to compete in speed and figure skating, Alpine skiing and the modern biathlon (skiing and shooting).

The athletes for the Summer Olympics will be selected early next year, largely on the basis of their performance in this year's Chinese National Games and in recent international competitions, and everyone in China is concerned about that. So, our sportsmen will have to put in a lot of hard work to catch up to world levels."

China will also enter men's basketball, wrestling, judo, cycling, running, canoeing, yachting and other swimming events besides diving, and its athletes will compete in

now acknowledge that they are often outclassed in most sports.

We attributed this largely to a lack of experience in international competition. Until Beijing rejoined the Olympic movement four years ago, its athletes participated in few international competitions and played relatively weak foreign teams at home. Thus "their level of technical skill is still low," Wu said, adding that Chinese coaching and training techniques are also weak.

To prepare for the Los Angeles Olympics, Chinese teams and athletes have been entering almost every major international competition and have hosted a series of invitational tournaments here, hoping to sharpen their abilities.

Chinese athletes have done well in a number of major competitions recently — they took the men's team title from the Soviet Union at the world gymnastics championship this year and swept the Asian Games last year — but their coaches

part of the preparation the Olympic athletes will go through.

Wu indicated this will be political indoctrination to ensure "the good sportsmanship and patriotic ideals" of the athletes and, presumably, to guard against any defections while they are in the United States this summer.

Recalling the row over the political asylum the United States granted a Chinese tennis player, Hu Na, who defected while in San Francisco for a tournament last year, Wu said, "We hope that America as the host country will take steps for the security of all participants."

Another Chinese Olympic official added that a seven-member delegation going to Los Angeles next month to look at facilities there will be seeking explicit U.S. pledges that Chinese athletes will be protected from "enemy agents" from Taiwan who are blamed for Hu Na's defection.

Losing Puts the Nuggets' Moe on the Defensive**NBA Teams Go on Offense Against the Run-and-Gun Attack of Denver**

By Doug Moe
Associated Press

DENVER — Doug Moe wasn't surprised that the Indiana Pacers snarped a 30-game road losing streak against the Denver Nuggets.

After all, last week the Detroit Pistons took advantage of the lack of a Nugget defense to produce the biggest numbers in National Basketball Association history.

And last month, Moe became so fed up with the team's habit for one-way play — toward the opponents' basket — that he told his players not to play defense in the closing minute of a game against the Portland Trail Blazers.

But with the 12-13 loss to Indiana on Thursday night, the Nuggets hit rock bottom.

"What could be worse?" asked Moe. "We give the other teams so much confidence; they all think they can beat us. We've been too easy on them and that will change."

"That was a total lack of effort and that's my fault," he said. "I don't want to take anything away from Indiana because they deserve credit. It's not fair to say they didn't play well, but we didn't even

try on defense and that's all I can think about."

Kevin McKeown scored a career-high 21 points as the Pacers won their first road game since Feb. 15, 1983, at Chicago.

The 184-186 triple-overtime loss to the Pistons snatched most of the NBA's team-scoring marks. Both squads easily surpassed the old one-game scoring record for one team, 173 points by Boston on Feb. 17, 1959, a game that went the

regulation 48 minutes. The combined point total of 370 topped the previous high game of 337, when San Antonio downed Milwaukee, 171-166, in three overtimes on March 16, 1982.

Moe has made his reputation as a run-and-gun coach while leaving defense behind — the Nuggets lead the league in scoring, but also have the worst defensive record.

Moe is also one of the league's most excited coaches. Bob Travitzki, the Nugget trainer, remembers having to tape Moe's hands during a timeout once because the blisters and sores that had developed from rubbing and pounding them had become too painful.

"I coach very emotionally," Moe said. "I have a bad habit of yelling and cursing. I'm sure the players don't like it, but it's a habit I haven't been able to break. Sometimes I think I have a Jekyll-and-Hyde personality. I crawl around a lot before and after a game, but once a game starts my emotions just take over. I don't know why. It might just be a carry over from my playing days."

The playing days began on what Moe has called "my concrete domain" — the intersection of Foster and Nostrand avenues in Brooklyn, a short walk from his home on East 34th Street.

As a teen-ager, he was often matched against players 25 to 30 years old.

"They used to beat the heck out of me," said Moe, now 45, "but I learned a lot from them. It was run-and-gun basketball at its best."

Moe has employed that style in the NBA, where his coaching ways are unlike those of any other.

In his eight seasons as a coach, first with San Antonio and now in his fourth with Denver, he has had virtually no off-court rules for his

players. He dresses casually, drinks his share of beer and admits his team does not run set plays.

"Any team is more disciplined offensively than we are," Moe said. "That's because our players can do anything they want to if they get open."

Moe is the league's most outspoken coach and perhaps the most troublesome for its officials. Some of his remarks, which have been taken to impugn the integrity of the game, have brought him some of the biggest fines.

Moe said his anger led to the incident in Portland, for which he was fined \$5,000 and suspended for two games. Moe had called time and instructed his team not to guard the Portland players. The Trail Blazers scored five easy baskets in the final minute of a 116-110 victory and set a team record scoring record.

The entire thing was taken the wrong way," Moe said. "It was not directed at the game, but at my team and the defense they were playing — none. I mean we were painful. The crowd was going wild yelling, 'We want 150.' I guess they wanted to get some scoring record or something."

"What ticked me off more was that the next two times down court they stopped Portland twice. So I called a 20-second timeout and cursed the heck out of them. Unless someone heard my entire outrage, there is no way he could have known what I was trying to accomplish."

Alex English, a Nugget forward, said: "We supported Doug in every way after the incident."

"The coach was just trying too

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ART BUCHWALD

Holiday Togetherness

WASHINGTON — Christmas is a trying time for many people. Originally a family holiday, it now divides people as much as it brings them together, especially as the children grow older.

I discovered this when I talked to Fritzie Newmeyer.

"I guess we'll see Danny for the holidays," I said.

She pursed her lips. "Danny isn't coming home for Christmas. He's going to his girlfriend's house in La Crosse Wisconsin."

"I'm sorry to hear that. You must be disappointed."

"Why should I be disappointed? He's a big boy and if he thinks it's important to spend Christmas with some girl, he's only known for six months, in a houseful of strangers instead of with his mother and father, who are shelling out \$15,000 a year to send him to college, that's his business."

"I'm glad to see you're not taking it personally," I said. "I guess Danny's in love."

"Maybe he is or maybe he isn't. It could be he thinks he'll have a better time in La Crosse than he will in his own home with the people who raised him. After all, what have we got to offer him, but a home and three good meals a day?"

"Well, even if Danny isn't coming home, your daughter Sarah and her children will be here."

"I don't think so. Sarah's husband, Allan, wants to spend the holidays with his parents in Fort Lauderdale. They already sent the airline tickets. I told her it didn't matter to us, and we could always mail the grandchildren presents to them. She seemed apologetic



Buchwald

about it, but I said not to make a big deal of it. She doesn't owe us anything now that she has her own family. After all, Florida sounds like such a nice place for Christmas compared to Bethesda, and we could always see the grandchildren in the spring and it would save me the trouble of shopping for a big dinner and decorating a large Christmas tree, which the whole family used to love to do."

"You're a good soldier, Fritzie," I told her. "Most mothers would be upset if two of their four children weren't coming home for the holidays."

"Larry isn't coming home either."

"He isn't?"

"He's going skiing in Vail with a group of people from his office. He told me it would be the only opportunity he had and asked me if I minded. Of course I told him I didn't mind. How can you compare skiing in Vail with a bunch of people from the office with a boring two days talking about Christmas past and dredging up childhood memories that everyone has heard a hundred times."

"Well, at least he called to ask my permission."

Fritzie said. "I called him."

"So that just leaves Mary Lou. Surely she'll be home for Christmas," I said.

"She's living here. She doesn't do anything but lie around the house and complain since she lost her job. To be honest I wouldn't mind if she went somewhere else."

"It's funny," I said. "On television all the TV commercials show three generations of families together opening presents and drinking eggnogs. I guess in real life it isn't that simple."

"They don't make children like you see on television anymore," Fritzie said.

"Home may be where the heart is, but it isn't where the skiing is," I added. "I guess they'll all check in Christmas Day, though."

"Probably, not all circuits are busy," Fritzie said.

"I better be getting along," I said. "To check out what's going on at our place."

"Are your kids coming home?"

"We don't know yet. They said if we didn't hear from them by Christmas Eve, we should assume they were there."

Picasso Painting Stolen

United Press International

NEW YORK — "La Mujer," a Picasso painting valued at \$1 million, was stolen from the Manhattan apartment of the Marquis de Mon Real of Spain, Joaquin Alvarez. Nancy Carter, an agent, discovered the theft during a routine check of her client's apartment while he was in Spain.

Homer's Sea: Was It Really Wine-Dark?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In another of the digressions that often give spice to the pursuit of science, scholars find themselves wrestling with the concept of Homer's "wine-dark sea." The expression appears dozens of times in those epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Yet the sea in question, the Aegean, is not less blue or blue-green than any other. What did Homer have in mind?

The question is being raised again in recent issues of Nature, the British science journal. It was proposed in one letter to the journal that perhaps the wine the Greeks drank was indeed blue.

Robert H. Wright and Robert E.D. Cattley, of Vancouver, British Columbia, noted in their letter that the ancient Greeks seldom took their wine neat. They often diluted it with as much as six or eight parts of water. Since the geology of the Peloponnesus, the site of some of the action in the epics, includes large formations of marble and limestone, the authors said, the ground water must have been alkaline, perhaps suffi-

ciently so "to change the color of the wine from red to blue."

Wright is a research chemist. Cattley is a retired classics professor from the University of New Brunswick.

Other attempts to explain Homer's wine-dark sea have included such "solutions" as the absence of a word for "blue" in ancient Greek, congenital color-blindness in the particular Greeks of the Homeric tales and an outbreak of red-colored marine algae.

Robert Rutherford-Dyer, a retired classics professor at the University of Massachusetts, said scholars had long puzzled over the "very odd" color tones sometimes used in classical Greek writing. "They don't seem to reflect the same division of the color spectrum," he said.

But Cattley said the Greeks' color-blindness was "patently unlikely." And a red tide, he and Wright said, was possible, but because it would not have lasted

long it was not a satisfactory explanation for Homer's use of the wine-dark expression in so many instances.

Cattley, though he shared authorship of the blue-wine idea, believes that as a phrase the wine-dark sea was less a description than a useful poetic device. This is the traditional interpretation by classical scholars. Throughout the Iliad and the Odyssey phrases and descriptions are repeated, the wine-dark sea being only one of the most familiar and poetic of these.

This is presumably the legacy of the generation of minstrels who first told the tales that Homer later transcribed and embellished. The minstrels fell back on stock phrases to give their audience time to absorb what had just been sung and to give themselves a moment to think about what they were going to sing next. Besides, in Greek the phrase wine-dark sea made a perfect flourish at the end of the hexameter line used by Homer.

The phrase, Cattley said, is "just one of a thousand formulaic lines that the minstrels used time and time again on the old principle that 'He writes best who steals best all things both great and small, for the great mind that used them first from nature stole them all.'"

Cattley dismisses the suggestion that Homer, being blind, made an unreliable witness in such matters. "We don't know if Homer was blind," he said. "It's a tradition, that's all. In fact, some people argue that there was no one person called Homer."

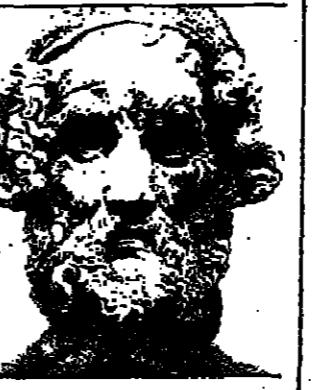
Rutherford-Dyer suggested a possible meteorological explanation, which he elaborated in the October issue of Greece and Rome, a British journal of classical scholarship. A wine-dark sea may even have been a sign of good weather ahead, a sign like "red at night, shepherds' delight."

According to his reasoning,

high dust content in the atmosphere gives a dark red sunset,

and its reflection in a dark sea can give a "color and texture very close to that of mavrodaphne."

He recalled seeing this phenomenon off Maine recently when the sky carried dust from the far away eruption of Mount St. Hel-



Homer

ens. And dusty skies, he added, indicate slow-moving winds and, therefore, stable weather conditions.

Rutherford-Dyer wrote:

"Further examination of the references to 'wine-dark sea' shows that the phrase is normally used on weather conditions at dark."

But he, too, agrees that it may be a phrase of more beauty than meaning. At least one modern poet, W.H. Auden, must have concurred in "The Shield of Achilles," he wrote, of "ships upon wine-dark sea."

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PEOPLE

Hope Cheers U.S. Troops

"If you think you guys are fighting over here," Bob Hope told an audience of U.S. marines just arrived from Beirut airport, "you should see them battling for Cabbage Patch dolls back home." Hope, giving a round of shows on U.S. warships off Lebanon in his first Christmas tour to U.S. troops overseas since the Vietnam war, delighted the audience aboard the USS Guam with a patter of jokes aimed at President Ronald Reagan, Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, former Yankees baseball manager Billy Martin and the cease-fire in Lebanon. The lights of Beirut could be seen a few miles off the flight deck of the Guam, an amphibious assault ship, as the 80-year-old entertainer sprayed the hooters, cheering marines and sailors with a rapid fire monologue. A large segment of the audience was shuttled aboard the Guam by helicopter from duty at Beirut airport, where they frequently have been the target of shelling; Hope evoked a torrent of howls and whistles with the line:

"Beirut — that's an Arabic word meaning 'Let's get the hell out of here.'" A chorus of whistles greeted the actress and model Brooke Shields and Miss USA, Julie Hayek, when they came out on the makeshift stage in shiny dresses to join Hope and crooner Vic Damone in a skit built around the song "Standing On The Corner, Watching All The Girls Go By." The singers Jillian and Cathy Lee Cross

were at the standing ovation the Hope troupe received from the crew of a ship that has been at sea for 65 days and, after leaving its home port of Norfolk, Virginia, took part in the Grenada invasion. Some in the crew audience were bawling their eyes out, too, when Jillian led in the singing of "Silent Night," which has closed every Christmas show of Hope's since he first went overseas to entertain troops in 1943.

The mother of one of the two Korean children who underwent successful heart surgery in the United States said Friday she was "happy beyond words" to have her son home again. "I am so grateful to Mrs. Reagan," said a tearful Choi In Sung, 28, mother of Lee Ki-moo, Ki-woo, 4, and Ahn Ji-sook, a 7-year-old girl, boarded Air Force One at Kimpo Airport in Seoul with the Reagans when they left South Korea on Nov. 14 at the end of a three-day visit. Mrs. Reagan arranged for the two children to have heart surgery at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, New York. The

youngsters returned home Thursday.

Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, celebrated his 65th birthday Friday amid praise from fellow international statesmen and plaudits from his political rivals. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, former president of France, Arthus Burns, U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, André van Agt, former Dutch prime minister, and Henry Kissinger joined Schmidt at a glittering birthday-we

party that went on past midnight Thursday in his hometown of Hamburg, which named him a citizen of honor.

Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix, is taking flying lessons, the Netherlands government information service confirmed Friday. The 58-year-old prince, who bowed out of many public events in the last year because of intermittent treatment for depression, has been taking the lessons at a flying school run by Martairair, the Netherlands' largest air charter company. A government spokesman said Claus was taking lessons with the approval of his doctors.



Bob Hope, Miss USA entertain U.S. troops

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